Dhrangadhra State,
Admn. report,
1911-12 to 1914-15

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THE

ADMINISTRATION

Report

OF THE

DHRANGADHRA STATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31st MARCH 1912

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DHRANGADHRA

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1912

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No. 49 Of 1912.

TO

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHREE GHANSHYAMSINHJI BAHADUR RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA.

May it please your Highness,

In obedience to your Highness' orders, I have the honour to submit the follwing report of the Administration of your Highness' State for the year ending on the 31st of March 1912.

I beg to remain

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Ag. Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

Huzur office,
Dhrangadhra,
1st July 1912.

THE ADMINISTARATION REPORT OF THE DHRANGADHRA STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 31 st. MARCH 1912.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The State of Dhrangadhra is situated on the North of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and to the south of the lesser Runn of Kutch,

SITUATION, AREA AND POPULATION.

between 23.13 and 22.33 north latitude and 71.48 and 71 east longitude. It owns 145 villages, covering an approximate area of 1167 miles, the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn excepted. The population of the State, according to the last Census returns of 1911 is 79142 souls, and it has since increased considerably during the year under report. The State owns "Wantas" in the villages of "Kumarkhan" "Aniali" "Waswalia" and Savlana" situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

2. The annual gross revenue of the State inclusive of the revenue derived from the earnings of the Dhrangadhra State Railway was Rs. 1,259,370. + 89277 1348647

The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40,671 to the British Government and Rs, 4,006 as "Jortalbi" to the Junagadh State.

3. His Highness Maharana Shri Ghanshyamsinhji is the ruling chief. He is the head of the clan of "Jhala" Rajputs and excercises the powers of a ruler of the first class State.

His Highness continued in very good health all throughout the year.

Since he assumed the reins of the State on the 3rd March 1911 in accordance with the valuable advice given to him at his installation by the then Agent to the Governor Mr. E. Maconochie, H. H. applied himself heart and soul to the bettering of the finances of the State, of his relations with the Bhayats and the welfare of his subjects. Beginning with a curtailment in his household list he made

substantial retrenchments in the Military department. He then took up the serious question of the Bhayats and with reverential deference to the wishes of his late lamented father proclaimed a general pardon to all those who had rightly or wrongly taken up an undesirable attitude towards the State.

Next, he settled their individual differences with the State, and now mostly those remain which are disputes "inter se" i. e. amongst Bhayats themselves. Being thus reconciled, the Bhayats unanimously took an early opportunity of expressing their sense of gratefulness by presenting His Highness with an address in a very rich and valuable silver casket at the Durbar held in celebration of his birth day on 29th May 1911. The Bhayats also entertained His Highness the same evening at a grand evening party at the Masaheb's gardens which was very largely attended.

Although thus occupied in internal affairs, His Highness did not miss his external and Imperial obligations.

As recorded in the last Annual Report, it had fallen to the lot of the father of His Highness to receive, the sorrowful news of the sad demise of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII in May 1910, and to order a general State mourning to be observed. This year, it was the son's turn to put into tangible shape the sentiments of loyalty and devotion expressed by the father. On the very first occasion of his visit to Rajkot in July 1911, after his installation His Highness contributed Rs. 10,000 towards King Edward's memorial in Kathiawar, and Rs. 5,000 towards the one in Bombay. At the same time he announced his donation of Rs. 8000 to supply any substantial want of his old "Alma Mater" the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. His Highness further showed his regard for his old "Alma Mater" by sponteneously contributing the sum of Rs. 5000 towards establishing the Old Boys Club, attached to the College, and promised to send two cadets of his family from Dhrangadhra. The said two kumars viz. Samarsinhji and Bhupatsinhji are now studying at the College.

His Highness further contributed a sum of Rs. 2500 towards the Talukdari Hostel recently opened at Dhandhuka for Girasia boys. After his installation he made a hurried tour in the Districts to acquire personal knowledge of his people and country at first hand. And

again after the failure of rains, His Highness repeatedly visited the Mahals of Dhrangadhra, Halvad, and Sitapur with a view to ascertain the actual state of the cultivators and the Cattle. He visited Rajkot four times during the year, in July, August, November and February. During his stay there in August he took part in the prize distribution at the Rajkumar College and attended the deliberations of the College Council meetings held in the months of August and February.

During the year His Highness paid friendly visits to His Highness the Raj Saheb of Vankaner and His Highness the Jam Saheb in the months of July and August respectively, at their capitals.

He also visited Bombay in the months of September and November. Prior to his proceeding to attend the Delhi Durbar His Highness visited Bombay in the months of April and May. His Highness welcomed the news of the intended Imperial visit with overflowing rejoicings, as it offered him the rare opportunity of manifesting his sentiments of loyalty and devotion to their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress, and being kindly invited by the Government H. H. proceeded to Delhi on the 24th November last to attend the Imperial Assemblage, the grandest occasion in the very first year of His Highness' reign.

His Highness arrived at Delhi on the morning of the 26th and was received at the Queen's Road Station by Major Berthon of the Bombay Political Department. During his stay in Delhi he attended the various functions connected with the Imperial visit.

He was present at the reception of Their Imperial Majesties in the fort Shamiana on their arrival on the morning of the 7th December 1911, and after making his obeisance to Their Imperial Majesties H. H. joined the Royal Procession attended by his Principal Officers and retinue. He also attended the banquet given by Their Imperial Majesties on the night of the 8th to which he was kindly invited.

On the 9th December His Imperial Majesty was pleased to give an audience to His Highness and on the same date His Excellency Lord Hardinge the Governor General paid a return visit on behalf of His Majesty at His Highness' Camp. On the 12th he attended the

Coronation Durbar at the Amphitheatre, and respectfully paid his homage to Their Majesties in conformity with the custom and traditions of his family. On the 16th December the day of Their Imperial Majesties' departure from Delhi, H. H. attended by two of his sardars went to King's Camp at 11 A. M. to take leave of Their Imperial Majesties.

His Highness left Delhi on the 19th and arrived at Dhrangadra on the morning of the 21st December. Before leaving his capital for Delhi His Highness had issued orders to his councillors who were left in charge of the State during his absence, to celebrate the date of the Delhi Coronation Durbar most fittingly. The directions referred to above included the founding of two scholarships of Rs. 10 to be styled "the Imperial Coronation" scholarship and to announce the building of a surgical Hall in connection with the already existing "Prince of Wales Hospital" in Dhrangadhra, to be equipped with all the latest scientific and surgical appliances and to be called the "Coronation Operation Hall."

In the month of March His Highness attended a meeting of the Talukdari Girasia School Committee at Wadhwan. civil Stati

Lastly on the 20th March H. H. proceeded to Wadhwan to partake in the installation ceremony of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan. The same evening His Highness bade Goodbye to his esteemed friends the Honourable Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

The 29th of May 1911 being the date of H. H 's birthday was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. All public offices and schools were ordered to be closed. In the morning a Durbar was held which was attended by Officers, Bhayats and citizens. His Highness was presented with four addresses, from the subjects of Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Sitapur Mahals, and from the Bhayats of the State.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Release of prisoners, remissions and concessions were then announced which included the establishment of Masaheb Shri Sundarba Anathashram (Asylum for the destitute) at an annual cost of Rs. 5000; grant of grain of the value of Rs. 2500 to poor widows; founding of two scholarships each of the value of rupees 10 in memory of his late lamented and revered father Sir Ajitsinhji K. C. S. I.; and the in-

troduction of pension rules for the servants of the State.

The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated on the 3rd June 1911 with equal rejoicings.

Visits of Chiefs and Political officers of the Province.

During the year under report in the month of September Mr. E. Maconochie the Agent to the Governor accompanied by Mrs Maconochie visited Dhrangadhra. During their stay, Mr. Maconochie kindly performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a branch Dispensary to be called after his name, to preserve a more lasting and tangible record of his having performed the ceremony of installing His Highness.

In January last the Honourable Mr. Hill, the then Agent to the Governor accompanied by Mrs. Hill visited Dhrangadhra, and during his stay, he opened informally the Dhrangadhra Tennis Club, and performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the "Coronation Operation Hall" above referred to.

At the head quarters of the Jhalawad Prant, Major Wood took over charge of the office of the Political Agent in April last, and visited Dhrangadhra on the 27th of January in company of Mr. and Mrs. Mayne. He kindly presided at the prize distribution at Sir Ajitsinhji High School.

In Major Wood, His Highness has always found a highly experienced and valued friend.

During the year Their Highnesses the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot paid flying visits to His Highness at Dhrangadhra.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

1 GENERAL.

His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shree Ghanshyamsinhji is the supreme ruling authority exercising full powers of the first class state.

The genral administration is conducted under His Highness's

directions by the Dewan who is assisted by the Judicial Assistant and the Private Secretary.

The various departments of administration are worked by their heads, whose powers are defined and exercised within their respective spheres, and who have acquired a high tone of efficiency, under His Highness's personal watchful superintendence.

App. 1. gives the list of the principal officers of the State. It will appear that Azam Karansinhji Mansinhji remained in charge of the Dewanship till 7th October 1911, and on account of failing health, he went on three months' privilege leave and has since obtained six months' furlough. During his absence, the Personal Assistant Rana Shree Mansinhji Suratsinhji Jhala has had charge of the office as Acting Dewan.

His Highness having felt the necessity of a State Vakil at the head quarters of the Residency at Rajkot, Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt B. A. LL. B., was appointed to hold that post in June last, and latterly, in him is combined the additional charge of Judicial Assistant to His Highness.

Revenue Administration.

During the late regime the Revenue Administration of the State was being conducted in the Huzur office, by His late Highness personally, with the assistance of a travelling Revenue Inspector. That system has been now revised and the Revenue department has been reorganized by His Highness Maharana Shree Ghanshyamsinhji. He has put at its head Kumar Shree Bhabhutsinhji as Revenue Commissioner, reserving to the Huzur Office, the general superintendence thereof. The working staff of the Revenue Commissioner consists of 6 Vahivatdars.

Customs.

The Customs department of the State is placed under the guidance and control of the Revenue Commissioner, and Mr. Bhanusukhram N. Mehta is appointed Chief Customs officer. Several reforms are being contemplated by His Highness, in this department among others, the revision of tariff, on a liberal scale.

The levy of Shingoti Vero (a kind of tax on transaction of animals, bullocks etc.,) has been recently dispensed with by His Highness. The Political Agency complimented His Highness for this generous act of liberal policy.

The collection of land revenue is being carried on, on the old time honoured system of "Bhagbatai," except for the villages of Palasana,

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

Satapur, Bhechda, Rajpur, Khakhrala, Bhawanigadh and Isadara khalsa pati which all pay "Udhad" in lieu of the usual "Vaje Vero" and other small levies. This Bhagbatai system has substantiated its advantages to the Raiyats, during this year of failure of rains.

Finding that the existing system of land holding and cultivation is not so conducive to encourage extensive agriculture on improved methods, His Highness contemplates the introduction of safer and permanent tenures in combination with the Bhagbatai system, and thus conferring some mildly restricted rights of property over their holdings.

The following tables show the extent of (a) cultivated (b) irrigated, and (c) uncultivated land during the last five years.

	1907-08.	1908-09	1909-10.	1910-11	1011-12.	Remarks.
a	5780	5871	6037	6342	6394	Santhis.
b	2910	1863	2632	1794	3580	Acres
c	36108	27374	26394	25182	21663	Acres.

The number of agricultural live stock at the close of the year under report was 17123, which, consfdering the hardship of obtaining sufficient fodder owing to famine stands a favourable comparision with the number of the year previous which was 16158.

The number of wells has risen to 4127 as against 2180 of the last year. His Highness devotes special attention to this main factor of agricultural prosperity of the state, and his zeal brought into effect by the efforts of the Revnue Commissioner and his department has enabled me to make a favourable comparision during the current year.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION.

Appendix II gives the list of laws and enactments in force in the state.

Immediately after his accession, His Highness's first act was to minimize the cost of administration without detriment to its efficiency, and in view of this effect, he absorbed the Infantry " Unit " into the Police, picking up for it from the Infantry such men as were sturdy, well trained and steady. Thus the efficiency and numerical strength of the really useful police force were increased in proportion, while the exhorbitant cost of maintaining the "Makhwan" Infantry which was more a reserve force than any practically useful unit, was dispensed with. With slight modifications in the strength of officers, and the nature of duty, " Maharaja's Own Lancers " and the State Artillery were retained.

The arms possessed by the Lancers were muzzle loading rifles, Cavalry regulation swords and lances, and the Artillery men were armed with muzzle loading carbines and swords.

All these units are kept constantly busy and active, as besides retaining them as a Military force, they are made to do several duties of administration in the shape of helping the police, furnishing guards at the palaces, Jail, Treasury etc., and as escorts to His Highness and his family.

His late Highness's highly commendable view of maintaining the martial spirit of the Jhala Rajput race, is adhered to with the same tenacity in as much as all new employments in this line are preferrably given to Jhala Rajputs.

The absorption of the Infantry into regular police, as stated above, necessitated a thorough reorganization of the police force. With

POLICE. the light of first hand knowledge of the police of European countries, latterly more fully developed by the experience obtained when holding his post of Police Commissionership during his father's life time, His Highness has displayed a thorough mastership in this reorganization and this department is now placed on a very sound basis of public usefulness as will be seen from the results obtained in

the detection of crimes etc.

The now existing strength (numerical) of the police force under the control of Kumar Shree Natwarsinhji, the Commissioner of Police, is as under:-

1 Superintendent of Police,
4 Chief Constables,
300 Police Constables, & Head Constables.
40 Mounted Sawars,
12 Camel Sawars.

They are distributed as follows with one Chief Constable in each Mahal at the head.

Stations.	Foot Police.	Mounted Sawars.	Kamel Sawars.	Remarks.
Dhrangadhra	202	28	3	51 vacancies
Halvad....	12	7	3	
Seetapur.... ...	5	0	1	
Charadva... ...	5	0	2	
Umarda... ...	6	2	1	
Methan.... ...	6	3	2	
Special duty ...	13	0	0	

The arms possessed by the foot and mounted police were the same as in the last year. They are always kept in trim order.

The grades of the foot police carried pays of Rs. 11,10 and 9 per mensem and of the mounted sawars, with free allowance of grass Rs. 17 per mensem.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 50499-13-2.

The village police force comprises 77 Police Patels and 300 pagees and Pasaitas. They perform the duties of village police and assist the revenue department by performing certain specified duties.

Appendix V gives the number of offences reported, persons arrested, accused sent for trials, number of convictions obtained and dis-

charges and acquittals made. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage of convictions to arrests was 59 whereas, of convictions to the "sent up for trials" was the same.

The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 8945 as against Rs. 5057 of the previous year and of the property recovered was Rs. 5148 as against Rs. 2059, shewing a percentage of recoveries of 57 0 as against 40.7 of the last year.

Particulars of crimes committed, detected and punished are given in Appendix VII. ~~It will be seen therefrom that, of the~~ Of the total number of offences were 141 cognizable ~~cases reported during the year~~ of which 1 related to murder, 2 to rape, 45 to thefts of various sorts, 2 to breach of trust, 4 to grievous hurt with or without dangerous weapons and the rest to miscellaneous offences of a minor character.

Judiciary

I. The Huzur Court presided over by His Highness is the ~~4 Judiciary.~~ final and the highest court of Civil and ~~Courts.~~ Criminal justice in the State.

II. The Sir Nyayadheesh's Court, presided over by Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, High Court Pleader, has on the civil side, original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 5000 and small cause powers over money suits up to Rs. 25 in the Panch Koshi Mahal. On the criminal side it has full sessions powers as also the disciplinary jurisdiction of a District Majistrate. Besides, it has appellate jurisdiction over all the subordinate courts Civil and Magisterial.

III. The Court of the Nyayadheesh of Dhrangadhra has cognizance of suits up to the value of Rs. 5000 and exercises the powers of a first class Magistrate.

IV. The Court of the Nyayadheesh of Halvad hears suits up to the value of Rs. 2000 and exercises the power of a second class Magistrate.

V&VI. The Courts of Seetapur and Charadva Thandars each takes cognizance of suits of the value of Rs. 500 and under, and exercises powers of a second class Magistrate.

VII. The Court of Umarda Thandar hears suits up to Rs. 250 ~~and under,~~ with powers of a third class Magistrate.

Appendix VIII. contains a statement showing the number of offences brought before, and dealt with, by the Criminal courts of the State.

App. IX. shows results in [illegible] As will be seen from the above appendices, these courts tried [illegible] persons, in connection with 226 offences. Of these 133 were convicted, 266 acquitted or discharged, 28 transferred to higher courts for trial, and 21 awaited trial at the end of the year. Of the convicts one was transported for life, and 46 were only fined, others receiving punishments of varying durations. In appeals, the sentences of 14 persons were confirmed, of 10 modified, of 19 reversed: the rest pending disposal at the end of the year.

Appendices X, XI & XII deal with the civil work of the Courts of the State shewing the nature, value, and disposal of original suits, results in appeals, and number of applications for execution of decrees with their results. The total number of suits, applications, and appeals filed during the year under report, together with the balance at the end of the last year, came to 1020. Of these, 567 suits, 321 applications, and 42 appeals were disposed off, balance on the file for the next year, being 90. There was a goodly number of appeals and revision applications awaiting disposal in the Huzur Court; the work having accumulated during the last year owing to the indifferent health of His late Highness, most of this work has now been disposed off during the year under report.

It will be seen from Appendix XV that 449 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 199425 were registered during the year, realizing to the state Rs. 3287-0-11 as fees. There were, in the beginning of the year under report, 173 cases in arrears in the Alienation Settlement department, and 4 new cases were subsequently taken on the file; of these 177 cases, 123 were finally disposed of during the year.

(5) Extradition.

18 persons were extradited through the Agency for trial, sixteen of them were tried, and all except two of them were convicted. Two are awaiting their trial. 4 persons were extradited direct from states concerned. All of them were convicted.

There ~~are,~~ is one central jail at Dhrangadhra and four lock-ups there are one each at Halvad, Seetapur, Charadva and Umarda.

The Chief Medical officer of the state is the superintendent of the Dhrangadhra jail. The general health of prisoners in the jail was good. There was no death, and no serious illness. The total number of prisoners in the jail and in the lock-ups was 96. Twice, during the year, a number of prisoners were released, and remissions were also granted on the occasion of His Highness's birth day, and in celebration of the Delhi Coronation.

(6) Jails.

The lock-ups are intended for such prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 15 days.

There are two municipalities in the State. All of them were financed by and were under the direct management and control of the state.

Municipalities.

The Municipality of Dhrangadhra was assisted by a special City Improvement Committee formed of four official and four non-official members.

The work of relieving the thickly peopled parts of the town is being continued. Buildings and sites of the total value of Rs. 49458 were resumed during the year which cost the state Rs. 49458, in the shape of compensation given to the owners.

The electric street lighting which was referred to in the last year's report was completed during the year under review, and His Highness had the pleasure of sending the first current of electric light into the heart of the city, at the hands of Mrs. Hill in January last during the visit of the honourable Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 48922-2-2½.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

As will be seen from Appendix XVII and from the following comparative tabular statement of last five years' rainfall, the rains almost entirely failed during the year under report:-

Years.	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1011-12
Inches.	22.50	23.19	22.81	22.36	3.38

The prospects of the season having consequently seemed doubtful, His Highness rose up to the urgency of the occasion, his first step was to ascertain the quantity of fodder and grass, and having found it inadequate to meet the probable local demands, he ordered a strict prohibition of the export of any portion thereof. He himself made a hurried tour through one portion of his districts and deputed the Revenue Commissioner and the Sar Nyayadheesh on famine relief duty to make a tour through the whole of the remaining portion.

With the experience of the last famine, these officers saw the absolute necessity of keeping alive the stock of agricultural animals; and with that object in view the cultivators were pursuaded to grow Chasatia and lucerne wherever it was possible; they were given liberal help in the shape of Tagavi for digging new wells, and the result was satisfactory, and the threatened situation of fodder famine was thus considerably arrested. His Highness further ordered liberal use of all awailable state Bids, allowing the cattle to graze free. Thus the crisis of the dire pangs of famine is well-nigh passed. Relief works were opened at suitable centres, tagavis were advanced to khedus and Bhayats from the Agricultural Bank, execution of all civil decrees was ordered to be suspended, gratuitous relief was given free-handedly to the poor and helpless from the "Masaheb Shri Sunderba Saheb Anathashram." All these prompt, well thought out measures have hitherto proved successful in averting the calamity.

Appendix XVIII gives prices of staple food grains during the

year, and the following were the rates of wages of skilled, and unskilled labour and of relief works:-

1. Skilled labour,

Masons, 14 annas to 1 rupee	per day,
Carpenters, 14 annas	per day,
Sawyers, 8 annas	per day,
Bricklayers, 10 annas	per day.

2. Unskilled labourers, 0-4-0 per day.

3. Relief workers,

Males,	0-2-0	per day.
Females,	0-1-9	
Boys and girls,	0-1-6	
Infants,	0-0-9	

There are two banks in the state, each intended to serve its special purpose.

The Agricultural Bank supplies the monetary needs of agriculturists, at a very low rate of interest, when required, the state makes liberal advances to this Bank from the state Treasury free of any interest.

During the year under report this Bank has advanced tagavies to the khedus to the extent of Rs. 30000.

The Jhalawad Bank is in a way managed on mercantile lines. Pecuniary business of varied nature, such as receiving deposits, giving loans to merchants, issuing drafts, sending remittances, etc., is being transacted in this Bank. This Bank is also whenever necessary financed by the state Treasury.

Trade.

The total value of imports during the year in the city of Dhrangadhra was Rs. 771600 as against Rs. 692500 during the year previous: whereas the exports amounted to Rs. 4832200 as against 3652943. The amount of royalty realized on stone during the year was Rs. 13880 as against Rs. 18210 of the previous year. The fall being due to insufficient resources of obtaining waggons from the B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Public Works.

Rs. 56203-7-1 was spent under this head during the year under review, distributed as follows:–

Ajit Nivas Palace...	Rs.	8355-14-7.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School...	,,	21638-7-10½
Military lines...	,,	791-14-11
Sakti Mata temple, Paddock, Tennis Club, Stables, Electric Powerhouse etc.,.....	,,	14202-6-4½
Repairs....	,,	11214-11-4
		56203-7-1.

CHAPTER V.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1 Medical.

The following are the medical institutions of the State, all under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the state Dr. Darasha H. Baria.

1. The Prince of Wales Hospital under Dr. D. H. Baria L.M.&S. (first class Bombay), assisted by, Sub– Assistant Surgeon Mr. Chhaganlal G. Joshi as Resident Hospital Assistant.

2. The Military Dispensary at Dhrangadhra now turned into " The Maconochie Dispensary " under Mr. Ranchhodlal V. Lawingia Sub– Assistant Surgeon.

3. Baji Raj Ba Dispensary at Halvad under the charge of Mr. Gangaram Babaji Sub– Assistant Surgeon.

4. The Bajiraj Ba Dispensary at Seetapur under Mr. Laxmichand Mulji Dhruve, Sub– Assistant Surgeon.

The number of patients treated at these dispensaries is shown in Appendix XXIII.

The Medical Department of the State has maintained its excellent and high mark of efficiency as hitherto, and the same old veteran continues at its helm. The existing Operation room of the Hospital being found inadequate for the ever increasing needs of surgical ope-

rations (mainly due to the eminent skill of the surgeon in charge Dr. Baria), His Highness has ordered a new Operation Hall to be added to the existing building, to be named " The Coronation Operation Hall ".

The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 12336-3-8 as against Rs. 11767 of the previous year.

Appendix XXIV gives figures of vital statistics during the year. The registration work was as usual, done by, the police with the help of midwives, and guardians were under a duty to supply correct information.

Vital Statistics.

CHAPTER VI,

Public Instruction.

The Educational Department was in charge of Mr. Chunilal M. Shroff B. A. upto 9th July 1911, when he went to Rajkot as the Head Master of the Alfred High School there. He is succeeded by Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B. A, S. T. C. who joined his appointment on the 27th September 1911. During the intervening period viz, from 10th July to 26th September 1911, the combined charges of the Superintendent of Education and of the Head Master of Sir Ajitsinhji High School were in the hands of Mr. Sukhlal D. Sheth, B. A. LL. B, 1 st assistant of the Sir Ajitsinhji High School. Education imparted in this State is entirely free.

1 Education.

(a) General

The rise in the number of pupils attending the Vernacular and English schools from 2536 in the year 1910-11 to 2975 in the last year and in the daily average attendance from 1831 to 2148 is a sufficient proof to show that parents appreciate the facilities afforded by free Education. Had it not been for this free Education, many pupils would have for want of sufficient means remained uneducated.

(b) For Primary education there are 47 state schools, 6 indigenous schools, and 1 Urdu school.

During the year under report, the total number of schools decreased by one, as 2 schools at Rampura and Kadiana had to be closed for want of attendance and one school was opened instead at Ganjela.

The classification of schools together with the number of pupils attending them and the expenditure incurred therein is given below.

Schools.	1911–12			
	No. of Schools	No. of pupils	Expenditure	grants
Sir Ajitsinhji High School Dhrangadhra...	1	301	Rs. 4454	...
The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School Halvad...	1	113	,, 1230	...
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Seetapur...	3	863	11743	...
Village Boys' Schools... ...	39	1282		
Girls' Schools...	5	416	2316	...
Indigenous...	6	296	nil	...
Pathshala...	–	–	,,	,,
Urdu....	1	20	,,	,,
Total ...	56	3291	19743	

The following statement shows the number of boys and girls attending the various schools in the State during the last 5 years.

Pupils.	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12
Boys.	1703	1846	2024	2104	2504
Girls.	277	462	443	432	471
Total.	1980	2308	2467	2536	2975

A comparative statement shewing the results of the Annual Examinations for the last two years is given below:–

Schools.	1910-11			1911-12		
	Presented	Passed	Percentage.	Presented	Passed	Percentage.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School.	232	62	27.5	244	82	33.6
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School Halvad,	86	44	51.2	80	55	68.75 *
Vernacular Boys' Schools	1020	678	66.5	1171	894	76.3 *
Vernacular Girls' Schoos.	164	120	73.2	176	134	76.1

* Exclusive of the results of the Infants classes attached to these schools.

8 students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 4 passed. Both the students that were sent up for the School Final Examination, also passed. The other results were fairly satisfactory.

(c) For secondary education there are two institutions one High School at Dhrangadhra and one Middle School at Halvad.

The number of students taking benefit of English Education imparted in the State schools during the last 5 years is given below;-

1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1011-12	
269	304	382	382	414	

With the appointment of a Persian-knowing graduate, a Persian Class has been opened in the Sir Ajitsinhji High School for students of standard IV. There are at present 21 students that have taken up Persian as their Second Language.

The only changes worth mention in the tutorial staff of the Sir Ajitsinhji High School were the appointment of Mr. Vrajlal Jayanand Bhatt, B, A., as Science Teacher, and the transfer of Mr. Dahyabhai J. Mehta from Halvad.

The Drawing class made a steady progress under Mr. Dalpatram H. Bhatt. Out of 8 students, who appeared for 1 st grade Drawing Examination, only 1 passed; out of 7 students sent up for 2nd grade Drawing Examination, 5 passed, and out of the 4 students sent up for 3rd grade Examination, no student passed.

The Drawing Class.

During the year under report, 2 functions of prize distributions to the students of the Sir Ajitsinhji High School were held, one on the 12th December 1911, the Delhi Durbar day; and the other on the 29th Junuary 1912, when Major Wood Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant presided. Prizes were then distributed at the hands of Mrs. Mayne.

Prize Distributions.

Physical Education was well attended to during the year under report. Cricket and Football are the favourite games resorted to by the boys. The State has very recently provided the school with a cricket pitch on the open maidan facing the Police Lines.

Moral Education. Moral Education is not neglected, the ideas of Morality and Character being inculcated in the minds of the young.

There were 21 Boarders at the end of the year under report which shows an increase of 10 over that of the last year. In consequence of Hostel's being shifted to the old Police Lines, the Boarders are now well accomodated. The Hostel Master, Mr. Manishanker N. Pancholi, Assistant Master of the School, stays on the premises and looks after the conduct and general comfort of the Boarders.

Hostel.

Middle School at Halvad. The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School at Halvad, has been doing good work under its present Head master Mr. Manishanker U. Dave.

There is no institution to impart Higher education in the State. Hence H. H. the Rajsaheb is pleased to continue the 3 existing scholarships and two more of the value of Rs. 10 each, to enable students to further their studies in colleges. The two last mentioned scholarships were added to commemorate the auspicious occasion of their Imperial Majesties' visit to India and are styled "Imperial Coronation Scholarships".

(d) Higher Education.

Out of these scholarships only one scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem meant for Agricultural line, is still not awarded for want of a qualified candidate.

There are three libraries in the Dhrangadhra State. One called the Jaswatsinhji Library at Dhrangadhra, the other called the Maji Libraries. Ba Library at Halvad, and the third one at Charadva.

Jaswantsinhji Library. The Jaswantsinhji Library continued to receive fair support from the state and the reading public Among the papers and magazines subscribed to by the Library were the Graphic, the East and West, the Times of India, The Advocate of India, The Strand Magazine, The Bombay Samachar, The Sanj Vartman and many others.

In addition to a fixed monthly grant of Rs. 20 from the State, the establishment charges amounting to Rs. 84 were defrayed by the State.

The libraries at Halvad and Charadva continued to receive useful state grants as hitherto.

CHAPTER VII.

RAILWAY.

The Railway line of 21 miles between Wadhwan Junction and Dhrangadhra belongs to this State. It was built by the late Raj Saheb H. H. Sir Mansinhji in 1898-99.

This line was formerly worked by the B. G. J. P. Railway system of Kathiawar, and after the split of the said system it is now being worked by the Bhavnagar State Railway on the same conditions.

A sum of Rs. 4200 has been sanctioned during the year for providing better facilities for the increasing traffic in stones and other goods and for better accomodation of passengers.

The Durbar contemplates to extend this line to Halvad and beyond to the very border of the Raun of Cutch to secure the shortest route to Cutch and Karachi.

The earth is ready for the line and the Durbar is waiting for

more prosperous seasons to construct bridges and culverts, and ultimately to lay rails for a steam-tram or a metre-guage railway, for which the Durbar will approach the Government on a suitable occasion. The annual gross earnings of the present line comes to Rs. 108862 on an average.

Before concluding this brief report of the practical features of the administration of the year under report it gives me great satisfaction to express my heartfelt thanks to all the heads of the departments and other officers, who have worked so zealously and devotedly in discharging their respective duties and whose hearty and loyal co-operation has been mainly instrumental in contributing to the smooth working of the administration of your Highness' state.

Conclusion.

I have particularly to thank,

K. S. Bhabhutsinhji,
K. S. Natwarsinhji,
Dr. Baria,
Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt,
Mr. Devshanker J. Dave,
Mr. Gordhandas H. Adalja,
Mr. Perozshah M. Karanjia,
Mr. Jehangirji B. Masani,
Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta

who have most loyally helped me.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA.
Dated 1st July 1912.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Ag. Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix 1.

Names of high officials in the Dhrangadra State showing changes in the Personnel during the year 1911-12

	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
1	Azam Karansinhji Mansinhji	Dewan	1903		Now on leave
2	Azam Mansinhji Suratsinhji	Personal Assistant Ag, Dewan Dhrangadra state	1911 1912 A. D.		
3	K. S. Parbatsinhji	Com-in-Chief	1911 A. D.		
4	K. S. Bhabhutsinhji	Revenue Commissioner	1911 „		
5	K. S. Natvarsinhji	Police Commissioner	1911 „		
6	Azam Darasha, H. Baria L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	1882 „		
7	„ Manishanker G. Bhatt B. A. L. L. B.	Judicial Assistant & Mukhya Vakil	1911 „		
8	„ Devashanker J. Dave,	Sir Nyayadhish	1901 „		
9	Mr. Perojsha Mervanji.	Private Secretary	1907 „		
10	Jahangirji B. Masani	State Engineer	1911 „		
11	Chimanlal A. Mehta	Edul. Supdt	1911 „		Note—Nos 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, are the Receipients of the Delhi Darbar Medals.
12	Sabalsinhji S. Jhala	Police Supdt.	1911 „		

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Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in Dhrangadra State

	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during year under Report.	Remarks.
1	The Civil Procedure Code.	British Codes followed here.	Nil.	
2	The Criminal Procedure Code.			
3	The Indian Penal Code.			
4	The Contract Act.	British Acts, followed in spirit only		
5	The Evidence Act.			
6	The Specific Relief Act.			
7	The Court Fees Act.	Local Acts adapted to Local Requirements from British Indian Acts.		
8	The Stamp Laws.			
9	The Law of Limitation.			
10	The Registration Act.			
11	The Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandha.			
12	The Explosive Substances Act.			

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Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadra State for the year, *1911–1912*

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers shown.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died,	Invalided.	Discharged.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
State Artillery. ...	*29*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*16*	*19*	*1*	*12* { 6 Serviceable. 6 Unserviceable. }	*0*	*1*	*3*	*15*	*3060–0–0*	The Makhwan Infantry is disbanded during the year.
Maharaja's own Lancers. ...	*78*	*30*	*0*	*0*	*39*	*69*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*12*	*52*	*18056–0–0*	
Total. ...	*107*	*36*	*0*	*0*	*55*	*88*	*2*	*12*	*0*	*6*	*15*	*67*	*16116–0–0*	

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Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, description and education of the Police for year 1911-12

Description of office.	Number.	Pay Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmental	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Police commissioner.	1	Rs. 200	Rs. 50499-13-2	0	0	0	0	0	160	94	51 Vacancies.
Supdt. of Police	1	Rs. 100									
Chief Constables	4	First grade 45 Second ,, 40 Third ,, 35									
Foot Police	300	First grade Rs. 11-0-0 Second ,, 10-0-0 Third ,, 9-0-0									
Mounted Police	40	One grade Rs. 17-0-0									
Camel Sowars	12	,, Rs. 12-0-0									

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Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1911-12

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Dhrangadra	97	141	125	168	125	167	60	100	60	55	48-8	59-8	48	59-8	

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadra State during the year, *1911–1912*

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1910–1911	1911–1912	1910–1911	1911–1912	1910–1911	1911–1912	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhrangadra.	Rs. 5057–2–6	Rs.8945–0–6½	Rs. 2059–8–0	Rs. 5148–11–1½	Rs. 40–7–0	Rs. 57–0–0	

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Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrangadra state during the year 1911-1912

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of person sdied during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonmens.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under I month.	From I to 2months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capitalpunishment	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt, grievous hurt theft, mischief and unnatural offences calpable homicide. murder rape breach of trust	4	506	510	203	226	448	133	4	44	3	36	46	0	133	266	0	0	50	7	8	6	9	6	0	1	0	0	0	21	28 Criminals are transfered to upper Courts.

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Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadra State during the year, *1911–1912*

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	No of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.														Persons remainning at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year,	Brought to trial in 1911–12					Total.		Persons disposed of.							
		1910–11	1911–12		Arrested by police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1910–11	1911–12	Disposed without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*11*	12	*13*	14	15	*16*	17		18	*19*
1	Criminal Courts. ...	574	510	5	*199*	25	211	8	0	*454*	448	239	27	*133*	26	2		21	

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Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadra state during the year 1911-1912

State.	Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases																		Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further inquiry &, ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrangadra ...	3	28	9	2	14	8	10	8	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	The number of applicants is 27

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Appendix X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadra State during the *1911–1912*

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	1910–11	1911–12	1910–11	1911–12	1910–11	1911–12	1910–11	1911–12	1910–11	1911–12	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits above Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 5 0 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
6	13	34	643	555	656	589	622	567	34	22	35804-0-2	21	520	14	449	56	10	5	0	145	271	48	103	47993-1-2	M. D. 2-21	

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Appendix XI.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for Execution of decrees during the year 1911-12

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remakrs.
	1910-11	*1911-12*		*1910-11*	*1911-12*	Value of present year	*1910-11*	*1911-12*	Value of present year	*1910-11*	*1911-12*	Value of present year	*1910-11*	*1911-12*	Value of present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
6	*86*	*58*	*Rs. 54385-0-8*	*374*	*312*	*Rs. 37245-1-7½*	*460*	*370*	*Rs. 91630-2-3½*	*402*	*321*	*Rs. 41819-13-5½*	*58*	*49*	*Rs. 49810-4-10*	*13*	*25*	*11*	

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Appendix XII.

Civil Work.—Number and result of appeals in the civil suits in the Dhrangadra State during the year *1911–1912*

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1910–11	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–12*	*1910–11*	*1911–02*	
3	22	22	26	39	48	61	26	42	22	19	Rs. *7956–5–3*	Rs. *8282–15–0*	10	*19*	5	4	6	9	*1*	2	4	8	year *0* months *9* days *22*	yeas *3* months *11* days *24*	

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Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadra state during the year 1911–1912.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks.
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1910-11	*1911-12*	*1910-11*	*1911-12*				
Dhrangadra. Halvad. Seetapur. Charadva. Umarda.	5	*9*	*87*	83	*96*	*11–68*	8–*13*	26	4240-7-*9*	27-*61*	

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Appendix XIV.

Statement of registration of documents in Dhrangadra State during the year 1911-12

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrangadra State.	248	450	204	361	32	72	8	8	1	0	3	9	232	449	130710-1-10	199425-6-0	9	0	7	1	

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Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts & expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1911-12

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realised. Rs.	a.	p.	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realised Rs.	a.	p.	
	232	130710	1	10	2214	1	2	449	199425	6	0	3287	0	11	
Total....	232	130710	1	10	2214	1	2	449	199425	6	0	3287	0	11	
Deduct expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	
Net profit...	...	...	...	...	2214	1	2	...	...	...	...	3287	0	11	

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Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in Dhrangadra State during the year 1911-12

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1911	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1912	Remarks.
		1910-11	1911-12		1910-11	1911-12		
Municipality Dhrangadra.	Nil.	Rs. 38000	Rs. 48000	Rs. 48000	Rs. 38000	Rs. 48000	Nil.	
" Halvad. ...	Nil.	Rs. 309-10½	922-2-2½	922-2-2½	806-8-10½	922-2-2½	"	

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Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Dhrangadra state during the year 1911-1912

State.	April 1911	May 1911	June 1911	July 1911	August 1911	September 1911	October 1911	November 1911	December 1911	January 1912	February 1912	March 1912	Total.	Past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Dhrangadra.	0-0	0-0	1-21	0-77	0-97	0-43	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	3-38	22-39	20-79	
Halvad.	0-0	0-0	2-0	0-0	0-58	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	2-58	25-7	25-55	
Seetapur.	0-0	0-0	1-30	0-32	0-14	1-3	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	2-79	24-97	19-73	

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Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grain in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1911-1912

Article.	During march 1911 per one rupee.			During March 1912 Per one rupee			Remarks.
	Maund	sers.	tola.	Maund	sers.	tola.	
Bajri. ...	0	22	0	0	21	0	
Jowari. ...	0	29	0	0	23	0	
Wheat. ...	0	22	0	0	19	0	
Gram. ...	0	30	0	0	26	0	
Rice. ...	0	11	0	0	14	0	
Math. ...	0	40	0	0	27	0	
Mag. ...	0	25	0	0	16	0	
Udad. ...	0	24	0	0	17	0	

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Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1911-12

Description of work	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
			Rs.				Rs.	
Ajitnivas Palace....	8355-14-7	...	8355-14-7	,,	,,	,,	8355-14-7	
Sir Ajitsinhji High School.	21638-7-10½	...	21638-7-10½				21638-7-10½	
Military lines... ...	791-14-11	...	791-14-11	,,	,,	,,	791-14-11	
Shakti Mataji Temple, Proposed new Rajmahal, Paddock, Tennis Club, Stables, Electric light powerhouse, & such other petty works	14202-6-4½	....	14202-6-4-½	,,	,,	,,	14202-6-4-½	
Old buildings.	,,	11214-11-4	11214-11-4	,,	,,	,,	11214-11-4	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	56203-7-1	

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Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1911-12

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullodks.	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Dhrangadhra State.	1911-12	17123	9908	1215	5561	311	327	242	1623	54674	7203	172	57	4229	

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement shwing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1911-12

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tody.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Dhrangadhra.	1	Rs. 1754-0-0.	1	Rs 3301-0-0	1	Rs. 201-0-0	,,	,,	3	Rs. 5256-,,-,,	

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1911–12

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.	Remarks.
	Receipts.			
	Cash balance at the beginning of the year...	30000		
1	Land Revenue.	813524		
2	Jamabandhi from Bhayats etc.	26882		
3	Dashdan.	166553		
4	Salt Revenue.	10487		
5	Stamp, Court Fee etc...	12361		
6	Judicial Courts.	8148		The a
7	Dhrangadhra Railway...	19585+	89277	of othe
8	Customs, Cotten market & Press.	62668		mont
9	Excise receipts.	26560		-ceive
10	Miscellaneous.	72602	1259370	are a
	Expenditure.		134864	
1	Administration charges, ...	287784		
2	Rajkutumb allowances.	43197		
3	Medical expenses.	13170		
4	Education	13421		Railu
5	Public Works.	24838+	65316	-pen
6	Municipality....	28083		
7	Dharmada, ...	12557		
8	Peshkashi.	44677		
9	General Falo &c.	32002		
10	Interest on & Capatal of Manavadar Loan	100000		
	Do. Goverment Loan.	30188		
11	Travelling.	24966		
12	Raj Kharach.	81276		
13	Delhi Darbar Coronation	80420		
14	H. H's Installation.	2850		
15	Miscellaneous.	76800		
	Closing balance.	363141	896229	
		387102		
		Total.	~~1259370~~	

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1911-12.

Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Prince of Wales' Hospital, Dhrangadhra. ...	7957	157	101	40	3	13	Rs. 9814-11-0	121-5	
Maconochie Dispensary, Dhrangadhra. ...	1743	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 877-11-6	23-4	
Halvad Dispensary. ...	4204	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 875-8-8.	59-0	
Seetapur Dispensary. ...	2250	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 768-4-6.	32-0	
Total ...	16154	157	101	40	3	13	12336-3-8.		

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Dhrangadra State for the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		1910-11	1911-12			1910-11	1911-12			Births.		Deaths.		
										1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	
Dhrangadhra State	79142 as per census of 1911	2302	2612	310	0	1344	1189	0	155	32-4	33-	18·9-	15-02	

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1911-12.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1910-11	1911-12		1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	High School.	Secndary.	Primary.	Total.	
50	49	The Sir Ajitsinhji High School The Bai Saheb Ba Middle Schoool Halvad, Vernacular Boys' Schools. and Vernacular Girls' Schoos. ...	2536	2975	1831-4	2148-8	* Rs. 4454-0-0	Rs. 1230	Rs. 15744	Rs. † 21578	* These figures do not include the salary of Head Master who draws his pay as Superintendent of Education. † Includes a sum of Rs. 150 paid as State scholarships to College students.

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

DHRANGADHRA STATE

FOR THE

Year ending the 31st March 1913.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1913.

No. 31 of 1913.

To

His Highness

MAHARANA SHREE GHANSHYAMSINHJI BAHADUR,

RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

In obedience to Your Highness' orders, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of the State for the year ending the 31st of March 1913.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MANSINH S. JHALA,

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

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Report on the Administration of Dhrangadhra State for the year 1912-1913.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The State of Dhrangadhra, as stated in the previous Administration Reports, is situated on the north of the peninsula of Kathiawar and to the south of the lesser Ran of Cutch, between 23·13° and 22·33° north latitude and 71·48° and 71° east longitude. The State is divided into six mahals or talukas, *viz.*, Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Charadva, Umarda, Seetapur and Methan.

The territory presents a varied aspect, being in some parts, such as Umarda and Panchkoshi Mahals, quite hilly; while in Seetapur, Methan, Halvad and Charadva Mahals the country is level.

Climate. The climate of Dhrangadhra on the whole is healthy, though the heat is felt to a considerable extent in the villages bordering on the Ran of Cutch, especially in summer.

Area. The State owns 145 villages, covering an approximate area of 1,167 square miles, excluding the area of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Ran. The State also owns Vantas in the villages of Kumarkhan, Aniali, Wasvelia and Savlana situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Population. The population of the State according to the census returns of 1911 is 78,142 souls, and it has since considerably increased.

Tribute. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40,671 to the British Government and Rs. 4,006 as Jortalbi to Junagadh State.

Revenue. The annual gross revenue of the State, inclusive of that derived from the earnings of the Dhrangadhra State Railway, was Rs. 11,71,471 for the year under report.

Raj Kutumb. His Highness Maharana Shree Ghanshyamsinhji is the ruling chief. He is the head of all the Jhala Rajput families and exercises the powers of a ruler of a first class State. His Highness continued in very good health all throughout the year. His Highness and all his subjects deeply mourned the loss of Her Highness Rani Saheb Shri Prankunverba Saheb who died on the 19th October 1912. Possessing sterling qualities of head and heart, her late Highness had endeared herself to His Highness, who keenly felt this sad blow. Messages of warm sympathy were received from all over the country. Ba Shree Sajankunverba, the daughter of His Highness, now two years old, has been taken under his personal supervision. His Highness has three sisters. One, Ba Shri Mayakunverba Saheb, by his own mother, the late Ba Shri Sunderba

Saheb, was recently betrothed to the Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Pratabgadh. Her marriage is fixed to take place on the 11th of June 1913. His Highness' uncle, K. S. Bhupatsinhji, who was studying in the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, now acts as His Highness' A. D. C.; the other Kumar, Shri Samarsinhji, remains in the College and is reported to be brilliant in his studies as well as in sports. He stood high at the last annual Examination and gained a prize. His Highness' relations with the Kumars and Bhayats continue to be good, except in the case of K. S. Bhavanisinhji Meramansinhji, whose giras village, Ganjela, was resumed under Darbari Vahivat because of his uncompromising attitude.

This year His Highness was pleased to order the remission of large amounts in the settlement of long standing accounts with the Waghelas of Jegadva and Luwana by returning one of the villages, *viz.*, Jegadva, permanently to the Waghelas for maintenance under certain conditions, although both the villages had been resumed by the State. The same generosity was extended in the cases of Charans of Adheli, Waghelas of Devcharadi, Sumads of Ingorala and Mulgirasias of this State and many other petty giras grantees.

Viceroy's State entry into Delhi.

Amongst the Imperial obligations discharged by His Highness last year, detailed mention was made in the last report of the Royal Visit and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. In obedience to the Royal command, His Excellency the Viceroy, all preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the seat of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi having been made, entered the city in State on the 23rd December 1912. This event was hailed with joy by all the classes of Indians. His Highness sent a telegram of congratulation and good wishes, and all expected the ceremony to terminate to the delight of Princes and people. But this was not to be. A cowardly attempt was made on the life of His Excellency by a miscreant who threw a bomb when the procession arrived in the Chandni Chauk. His Highness at once telegraphed to His Excellency in the following terms :—" Extremely grieved to hear about the dastardly outrage. Myself and my subjects shocked at this very sad occurrence. Please accept my warmest congratulations on happy escape. Wish you speedy recovery and excellent health." His Highness also offered a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of the culprit, but the Government of India on Imperial considerations declined the offer with thanks.

Afterwards His Highness organized a meeting of all classes of his subjects to pray for the speedy recovery of His Excellency in their temples and masjids, and his sister, Princess Mayakunverba, at the invitation of Her Excellency Lady Sydenham, convened a meeting of ladies to express their horror at the attempt on the life of the Viceroy and to congratulate Her Excellency on their merciful escape. The ladies assembled in the Raj Mahel at Dhrangadhra on the 18th January, passed the following resolution :—

" We, the ladies of Dhrangadhra, assembled here, most sincerely join in the expression of our deep sense of horror and abhorrence at the grievous crime perpetrated by some miscreants to injure Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Hardinge, on their State Entry into Delhi in December last and pray to the

Almighty to grant a speedy recovery to His Excellency Lord Hardinge. We also take this opportunity of congratulating Her Excellency Lady Hardinge on the qualities of head and heart displayed by her at a time of such supreme trial, and earnestly wish that her anxieties may speedily be removed."

At the same time a committee was formed to collect subscriptions and join the all-India movement to present an address to Lady Hardinge. Rs. 770, including Rs. 500 from the Princess Mayakunverba, were subscribed. His Highness the Raj Saheb has further planned an English School for girls in Dhrangadhra to be named after Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, who has given her consent to the proposal. Preparations are now being made to select a suitable site and erect a building.

On the eve of Lord Sydenham's departure from India, His Highness visited Bombay in March to bid him farewell and subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Fund for the building and equipment of the College of Commerce to be named after His Excellency.

To Mr. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor, and to Major Harold, the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, His Highness is greatly indebted for the deep interest which they take in his State. Both visited Dhrangadhra during the year under report. In addition Major Harold thrice visited Dhrangadhra and once Sultanpur. His visit to Sultanpur was for a local inquiry in connection with the new wells dug by the Kharaghoda Salt Department in the Ran of Dhrangadhra. This is a long standing dispute with that Department and His Highness trusts that the Agent and the Political Agent will bring about its happy termination.

One of the visits of the Political Agent to Dhrangadhra was in connection with the proposed extension of the hostel of the Talukdari Girassia School at Wadhwan Camp. A meeting of the Committee of the Talukdari Girassia School Board was held at Dhrangadhra on the 20th March 1913 when Major Harold, the Thakore Saheb of Sayla, Mr. Strip, the Jhalawad Deputy and the Wadhwan Karbhari attended and decided to enlarge the existing hostel to meet the increasing requirements. His Highness subscribed a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose.

Amongst other distinguished guests who visited Dhrangadhra and Halvad during the year were His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi was the guest of His Highness at Halvad for three days. The visit was significant, inasmuch as the political relations of the two neighbouring States have since considerably improved. Other guests were Major Wood, Political Agent, Halar Prant; Mr. French, Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor; Mr. Lory, Educational Inspector, Northern Division; Mr. Thatcher, Superintendent of Agency Police; Mr. Mayne, Principal, and Mr. Turner, Vice Principal of the Raj Kumar College; the Thakore Saheb of Sayla; K. S. Madarsinhji, Heir-Apparent, Sayla; Mr. Trotter, Assistant Superintent of Police; and the kumars of the Raj Kumar College (Rajkot) and the Girassia School (Wadhwan Camp).

His Highness' Movements.

April and a part of May were spent by His Highness at Dumas, a sea-side resort near Surat, with Her late Highness. During his stay at Dumas His Highness visited some of the principal institutions in Surat and was present at the Prize Distribution in the Sarvajanik High School. He also repeatedly visited the Surat Agricultural Farm in which he was keenly interested. He purchased several agricultural implements of the latest pattern and has experimented with them on a small farm at Dhrangadhra. Subsequently His Highness made a short trip to Bombay, which he again visited in March to bid good-bye to His Excellency Lord Sydenham. His Highness twice visited Rajkot and thrice Wadhwan Camp, in connection with the Prize Distribution gathering at the Talukdari School and the farewell party to Major Wood. In September His Highness visited Umarda Mahal; in January, Seetapur, to open an English School and a Ginning Factory; and at Christmas, Halvad, where he opened a ginning factory. In December 1912 His Highness went on pilgrimage to Prabhas Patan and there performed certain ceremonies for the spiritual welfare of the late Rani Shri Prankunverba Saheb.

Birthday Celebration.

The 19th May 1912 being His Highness' birthday was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. All public offices and schools were ordered to be closed. In the morning a Durbar was held which was attended by officers, Bhayats and citizens, when the release of prisoners, remissions and concessions to cultivators, and charities to the poor were announced. These included Rs. 30,000 in favour of cultivators, the interest of Rs. 48,000 given as Tagavi to cultivators during the famine, the interest of Rs. 10,000 given as famine loans to Girassias, a grant of Rs. 5,000 to Anath Ashram, a grant of Rs. 2,400 to the helpless widows, Rs. 151 for help to poor students (including girls and boys), Rs. 51 to the Sanskrit Pathshala, Rs. 201 for the Mahomedan Madressa and a free grant of land for a Brahmin Bhojanshala in Halvad. The services of the various State officers were also suitably rewarded, the ex-Dewan Azam Karansinhji being awarded a monthly pension of Rs. 100.

The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated on the 3rd June 1912 with equal rejoicings and festivities. An *Extraordinary Gazette* was issued ordering a military parade in the morning with a salute of 31 guns and a *feu-de-joie*. Sweets were distributed to school boys and girls and the inmates of the Anath Ashram; the day was observed as a public holiday.

Owing to His Highness' friendship with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, His Highness the Raj Saheb celebrated the birth of the Yuvraj of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on the 19th May 1912 by observing the day as a public holiday and by distributing sugar to students, and sweetmeats to the inmates of the Anath Ashram and labourers on famine relief works.

During the year under report His Highness was pleased to confer the poshak of the Dewangiri on myself on the 20th January in a public Durbar, which was honoured by Major and Mrs. Harold and many distinguished guests from Bombay, Rajkot and other places.

Relations with neighbouring States.

The relations of this State with the neighbouring States have been good. Most of the disputes have been amicably settled and the Rulers having from time

to time come in intimate touch with each other, a happy understanding and cordiality have been substituted for misunderstanding and mistrust. The most important of these amicable settlements is that relating to the 2/5th share of Sayla in Chitrodi under this State. Sayla's claims were indefinite, and being based upon its position as a mortgagee of Dhrangadhra's Bhayats to whom the village originally belonged, the dispute had lasted over many years and had twice gone to the Secretary of State for India on account of the delicate point of jurisdiction involved. On the advice of the Hon. Mr. Hill, the then Agent to the Governor, earnestly taken up by Major Wood, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, the deputies of both the States met at Dhrangadhra and determined the details of a settlement upon the lines laid down by me under Your Highness' guidance. Thus a long-standing dispute, entailing upon both States costly litigation and embittered relations, was happily brought to an end. Government received news of the settlement with great satisfaction and His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to convey, through the Agent, his appreciation of good sense and statesmanship shown by His Highness. Credit is equally due to the Thakore Saheb of Sayla, who disregarding the old tendency to retain land at any cost, accepted the generous terms offered by His Highness in lieu thereof, and thus secured harmonious relations with the parent State and cordial relations with the head of the Jhala family.

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

General.

His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shree Ghanshyamsinhji is the supreme ruling authority exercising the full powers of a first class State.

The general administration is conducted under His Highness' directions by the Dewan, who is assisted by the Judicial Assistant and the Private Secretary.

The various departments of the administration are worked by their heads, whose powers are defined and exercised within their respective spheres, and who have acquired high efficiency under His Highness' personal superintendence. As a result, His Highness has been graciously pleased to introduce Pension Rules for all the employees of the State and to establish a gradation system of service on a liberal scale for the benefit of the clerical staff. Even the menials have not escaped His Highness' attention, as will be seen by Huzur Order No. 170, dated 30th October 1912, raising the minimum grade of all Patawalas from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per mensem.

Personnel of the administration.

It is recorded in the last year's report that Rana Shree Mansinhji Suratsinhji, whose services were lent to this State by Government, acted as Dewan during the absence of Azam Karansinhji on furlough. Hence when Azam Karansinhji retired on pension at the expiration of his leave, Rana Shree Mansinhji was confirmed as Dewan. The post of Personal Assistant to His Highness thus ceased, that of Judicial Assistant was made permanent, and Azam Manishanker G. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B., was confirmed and relieved of his duties as State Vakil by Mr. Bhagvanji A. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.

The other changes during the year under report may briefly be noted as under:—

Mr. Rewashanker A. Mehta was appointed Office Superintendent. Mr. Bhanusukhram N. Mehta was transferred as Assistant Educational Superintendent and replaced by Mr. Somchand as Customs Officer. Mr. J. Masani, State Engineer, resigned in December and was succeeded by Mr. Harilal V. Mody, B.A., L.C.E. The Sir Nyayadhish was relieved of the duties of the Rajyaprakarani and Bhayati Court, which being combined with the Settlement Court, is now presided over by Mr. Harjiwan Shamji, District Pleader. Consequent upon this change Mr. Popatlal S. Patel, B.A., LL.B., was transferred from Halvad to Dhrangadhra as First Class Nyayadhish and succeeded by Mr. H. J. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B., as Halvad Nyayadhish. Mr. Hotson, the State Mechanical Engineer, resigned in April 1912 and was succeeded by Mr. Manekji, the State Electric Engineer.

Revenue Administration.

It was reported last year that the Revenue Department, being reorganized, was placed under the direct charge of K. S. Bhabhutsinhji as Revenue Commissioner. He continues to give unabated attention to his department. He having found his working staff of six Vahivatdars to be inadequate for all executive purposes, His Highness appointed certain assistants to the Vahivatdars. The new Customs Tariff was published and has been in force since 1912. It is calculated to increase trade and encourage artizans. To safeguard the interests of the State in the Wantas situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, Mr. Jiwanlal M. Shukle, B.A., LL.B., of Viramgam, was appointed Jhila Vakil.

The collection of land revenue is conducted on the time-honoured system of "Bhagbati," except for the villages of Palsana, Saapur, Bhechda, Rajpur, Khakhrala, Bhavanigadh and Isadra Khalsapati, which all pay "Udhad" in lieu of the usual "Vaje Vero" and other small levies. This Bhagbati system has proved its advantages to the Ryots during the past famine year, but under ordinary conditions it cannot claim to encourage agriculture on improved methods. Hence His Highness has sanctioned the Butta, or permanent tenancy system, to be combined with the Bhagbati system, thus conferring on tenants restricted rights of property over their holdings with freedom of alienation. The scheme is attractive and is much appreciated by cultivators.

The following table shows the extent of (*a*) cultivated, (*b*) irrigated and (*c*) uncultivated land during the last five years :—

1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Remarks.
(*a*) 5,871	6,037	6,342	6,394	6,495	Santies.
(*b*) 1,863	2,632	1,794	3,850	2,384	Acres.
(*c*) 27,374	26,394	25,182	21,663	21,000	Acres.

The number of agricultural live-stock at the close of the year under report was 17,046, as compared with 17,123 of the famine year. The number of wells rose to 5,128 during the famine. His Highness devotes special attention to

this important factor in agricultural prosperity and his policy, executed by the Revenue Commissioner, greatly ameliorated the serious situation last year and helped to produce abundant crops this year. The loans advanced to tenants and others during the famine year amounted to Rs. 85,977-5-9, of which Rs. 20,000 only have been recovered, the interest being entirely remitted.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

Appendix II gives the list of laws and enactments in force in the State. Besides them, the following rules and regulations were framed during the year under report :—

1. Pension Rules introduced by Huzur Hukam, dated 12th April 1912.
2. Rules to regulate the levy of Japti kharach, Mohosali Vyaja, etc., on the estates of subordinate landholders taken under management (H. O. No. 113, dated 29-6-12).
3. Subsidiary Rules for service of summonses, processes, notices, etc., of Judicial Courts (H. O. No. 158, dated 25-9-12).
4. Rules regulating the transactions of Kalas, Kapas and cotton promulgated by H. O. No. 83, dated 18-10-10 modified by H. O. No. 159, dated 27-9-12.
5. Rules to regulate the sale of ganja, tobacco, cigars and other intoxicating drugs (dated 30-4-12).
6. Rules for travelling allowances to Darbari servants.
7. Rules to regulate the registration and management of Public Libraries in the State (H. O. No. 129, dated 29-6-12).
8. Regulations to prevent cruelty to animals promulgated in St. 1945 revived by notification, dated 21-9-12.
9. Regulations relating the Buttas to give permanent rights to tenants.

Military.

Immediately after his accession His Highness commenced to reduce the cost of the administration without detriment to its efficiency. In pursuance of this policy he absorbed the Infantry "Unit" into the police, taking for the Infantry such men as were sturdy, well trained and steady. In this way the efficiency and strength of the police force were increased whilst the cost of maintaining the "Makhwan" Infantry, which was more a reserve force than a useful unit, was saved. With slight modifications in the strength of the officers and the nature of their duties, the "Maharaja's Own Lancers" and the State Artillery were retained.

The arms possessed by the Lancers are muzzle-loading rifles, cavalry regulation swords and lances, and the Artillery are armed with muzzle-loading

carbines and swords. All these units are kept constantly employed, as besides acting as a military force, they assist in the administration by furnishing guards at the palaces, jail, treasury, etc., and escorts to His Highness and his family. With a view to maintaining the martial spirit of the Jhala Rajput race military recruiting is, as far as practicable, confined to Jhala Rajputs.

The absorption of the Infantry into the regular police necessitated a thorough reorganization of the police force. Aided by a first hand knowledge of the police of Europe and the experience obtained when holding the post of Police Commissioner during his father's life time, His Highness reorganized this department on a sound basis. The existing strength of the police force under the control of Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji, the Commissioner of Police, is as under :—

1 Superintendent of Police.

6 Chief Constables.

303 Constables and Head Constables.

40 Mounted Sawars.

12 Camel Sawars.

The Constables and Sawars distributed as follow :—

Station.	Foot Police.	Mounted Sawars.	Camel Sawars.	Remarks.
Dhrangadhra	265	23	7	65 vacancies.
Halvad	14	7	1	.....
Seetapur	6	2	1	.....
Charadva	3	3	1	.....
Umarda	5	2	1	.....
Methan...	4	3	1	.....
Special duty	6	...	...	.....

The arms possessed by the foot and mounted police are the same as last year. They are always kept in condition. The grades of the foot police carried pay of Rs. 11, 10, 9 per mensem and of the mounted sawars Rs. 22, 21, 20 per mensem with free allowance of grass.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 59,740. The village police force comprise 77 police Patels and 300 pagees and pasaitas. They perform the duties of village police and assist the Revenue Department.

Appendix IV gives the number of offences reported, persons arrested, accused sent for trial, number of convictions obtained, and discharges and acquittals made. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage of convictions to those "sent up for trial" was also the same.

The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 3,077 as against Rs. 8,945 in the previous year, and of the property recovered was Rs. 1,742 as against Rs. 5,148, showing a percentage of recoveries of 56 as against 57. Particulars of crimes committed, detected and punished are given in Appendix VII. Of the total number of offences, 128 were cognizable, of which 3 related to murder, 1 to rape, 60 thefts of various sorts, 7 breach of trust, 1 grievous hurt with or without dangerous weapons, and the rest to miscellaneous offences of a minor character. To facilitate the conduct of police cases before magistrates, a special Police Prosecutor was appointed in June 1912.

(a) Judiciary Courts.

The Huzur Court presided over by His Highness is the final and the highest court of civil and criminal justice in the State. Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B., is in charge of this court as Judicial Assistant to His Highness. The peculiar circumstances of a particular case in appeal pending in this Court has this year necessitated the special appointment of Mr. B. B. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-law, as a special judge, finally to hear and decide the appeal.

2. The Sir Nyayadhish Court, presided over by Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, High Court Pleader, has on the civil side original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 5,000 and small cause powers over money suits up to Rs. 25 in the Panch Koshi Mahal. On the criminal side it has full sessions powers, as also the disciplinary jurisdiction of a District Magistrate. Besides, it has appellate jurisdiction over all the subordinate courts, civil and criminal.

3. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Dhrangadhra takes cognizance of suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000 and exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate, as also appellate powers on decisions of the Third Class Magistrate of Umarada. It is now in charge of Mr. Popatlal S. Patel, B.A., LL.B., a native of Tikar under Dhrangadhra.

4. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Halvad hears suits up to the value of Rs. 3,000 and exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate. Mr. Hargovind J. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B., is the Nyayadhish of this court.

5. The Court of Charadva Thandar takes cognizance of suits of the value of Rs. 500 and under, and exercises powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

6. The Court of the Seetapur Nyayadhish. With a view to extend the principle of the separation of judicial from executive functions, His Highness has been pleased to order the appointment of a judicial officer for the judicial work of the Seetapur and Methan Mahals. He is invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in criminal cases and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 500 and under in civil matters. Mr. Sukhlal D. Sheth, B.A., LL.B., took charge of this court in May 1912. He having subsequently resigned, Mr. Nanadlal Keshavram was appointed in his stead.

7. The Court of Umarda Thandar hears suits of Rs. 250 and under and exercises the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

The departmental powers of the abovementioned Nyayadhishes and Thandars are defined by Huzur Hukam No. 121, dated 9th July 1912. Appendix VIII contains a statement showing the number of offences brought before, and dealt with by, the criminal courts of the State. It will be seen therefrom that these courts tried 390 persons in connection with 209 offences. Of these 119 were convicted, 14 acquitted, 247 discharged and 10 referred to higher courts. Of the convicts 1 was transported for life and 48 were only fined. In appeal, the sentences of 8 persons were confirmed, of 10 modified, of 8 reversed ; the rest were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

Appendices X, XI, XII deal with the civil work of the courts of the State, showing the nature, value and disposal of original suits, results in appeals and number of applications for execution of decrees with their results. The total number of suits, applications and appeals filed during the year under report, together with the balance of the previous year, came to 1,157. Of these 929 suits, 230 applications and 29 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 169 on the file for next year.

(*b*) Registration.

It will be seen from Appendix XV that 375 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,20,973 were registered during the year, realizing to the State Rs. 2,474-3-4 as fees.

(*c*) Extradition.

Thirteen persons were extradited through the Agency for trial, 10 of them were tried, and all except 3 were convicted. These three are awaiting trial. Three persons were extradited direct from States concerned. All of them were discharged.

(*d*) Rajya Prakarani Bhayati and Settlement Court.

There were in the beginning of the year 8 cases on the file, 1 more was instituted this year, 6 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3. As previously mentioned, this court is now in charge of an independant judge, Mr. Harjiwan Shamji, a District Pleader.

Jails.

There is one central jail at Dhrangadhra and there are four lock-ups—one each at Halvad, Seetapur, Charadva, and Umarada. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Dhrangadhra Jail. The general health of prisoners in the jail was good. There was no death and no serious illness. The total number of prisoners in the jail and in the lock-ups was 96. Twice during the year a number of prisoners were released ; and remissions were also granted on the occasion of His Highness' birthday, in celebration of the State Entry of the Viceroy into Delhi and his subsequent recovery from illness. The lock-ups are intended for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 15 days.

(*e*) Municipalities.

There are two municipalities in the State, one at Dhrangadhra and one at Halvad. Both of them are financed by the State and placed under the direct management and control of State officers. That of Dhrangadhra is provided with a Sanitary Assistant to the Secretary, both working under the President, Mr. Pherozshah Merwanji.

The work of relieving the thickly peopled parts of the Dhrangadhra town is being continued. The public roads are lighted by electricity. On the initiative of His Highness a fire engine is to be supplied to the municipality. The Halvad Municipal Secretary works under the Chairmanship of the local Nyayadhish. The expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 22,223-9-9 as detailed in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER **IV.**

Production, Distribution and Finance.

(*a*) Rainfall.

As will be seen from Appendix XVII and from the following comparative tabular statement of the last five years the rains this year were calculated to compensate greatly for the failure of the previous year.

Years.	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Inches.	23·19	22·81	22·36	3·38	23·64

(*b*) Famine Relief Measures.

The famine relief works were continued till June 1912 only. The effects of the drought having ceased, the prohibition against the export of grain and cotton seed was removed in June last, and that against the execution of decrees against Khedus was continued till October 1912. But as a necessary precaution against future contingencies the free export of fodder is still prohibited, and people, particularly farmers, are encouraged to store as much grass as can conveniently be stacked. To give them further facilities and freedom in cultivation, His Highness was pleased to remit interest on all famine Tagavi loans. For extreme cases of poverty and helplessness, the " Sunderba Anathashram " is still kept open. This year Providence has fully compensated us for the failures of the past year. Crops were extensive and the production of grain and cotton was abundant.

(*c*) Prices.

Appendix XVIII gives the prices of staple food grains during the year.

(*d*) Wages.

The following were the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour :—

(1) Skilled labour—

Masons, 14 annas to 1 rupee per day.
Carpenters, 14 annas per day.
Sawyers, 8 annas per day.
Bricklayers, 10 annas per day.

(2) Unskilled labourers, 5 annas per day.

(3) Relief workers—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Males	0	2	0	per day.
Females	0	1	9	
Boys and girls.... ...	0	1	6	
Infants	0	0	9	

(e) Banks.

There are two banks in the State, each intended to serve a special purpose. The Agricultural Bank supplies the monetary needs of agriculturists at a very low rate of interest. When required, the State makes liberal advances to this bank from the Treasury free of interest. His Highness is anxious to increase the utility of this bank to cultivators. Hence when he found that they were labouring under some misconception as to the working of the bank, he ordered a modification in its procedure and gave it due publicity.

During the year under report the bank has advanced tagavi to the Khedus to the extent of Rs. 30,000. The Jhalawad Bank is in a way managed on commercial lines; business of a varied nature, such as receiving deposits, giving loans to merchants, issuing drafts, sending remittances, etc., is transacted by it. This Bank also is, whenever necessary, financed by the State Treasury.

(f) Trade.

The total value of imports during the year in the city of Dhrangadhra was Rs. 7,65,815 as against Rs. 7,71,600 during the previous year, whereas the exports amounted to Rs. 50,17,920 against Rs. 48,32,200. The amount of royalty realized on stone was Rs. 9,210 as against Rs. 13,880. The stone of Dhrangadhra excels that of any other part of Kathiawar and is much in demand. Hence the right of exportation has been leased for five years for Rs. 10,501 per annum. The local Salats manufacture fine and useful articles from this stone. The Kankret is utilized in manufacturing cement, for which Mr. Nawroji Nasarwanji Vakil of Ahmedabad has taken Ijaro.

(g) Factories.

There are two ginning factories and one cotton press at Dhrangadhra, one ginning factory at Halvad and one at Seetapur. The last two were only recently opened; but those at Dhrangadhra have for years done excellent work, except during the famine.

Appendix XXII gives a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the State. From that it will be seen that the year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,67,141, to which were added during this year Rs. 1,04,258 from land revenue, Rs. 5,214 from Railway earnings, Rs. 58,210 from the sale of Butta rights and Rs. 10,153 from salt revenue. These and other items make a total of Rs. 11,71,471, from which Rs. 11,61,988 being deducted on account of expenditure, Rs. 9,483 remain as a balance for the ensuing year.

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The following are the medical institutions of the State, all under the direct supervision of Dr. Darasha Baria, L. M. & S. (First Class, Bombay), the Chief Medical Officer :—

1. The Prince of Wales Hospital is under Dr. D. H. Baria, assisted by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Chhaganlal G. Joshi as Resident Hospital Assistant.

2. The Military Dispensary at Dhrangadhra, now turned into "The Maconochie Dispensary" under Mr. Harising, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

3. Baji Raj Ba Dispensary at Halvad under the charge of Mr. Gangaram Babaji, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

4. The Baji Raj Ba Dispensary at Seetapur under Mr. Laxmichand Mulji Dhruve, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

5. Four new dispensaries were opened at Charadva, Tikar, Methan and Kuntalpure during the year and each was placed under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The number of patients treated at these dispensaries is shown in Appendix XXIII.

The Medical Department has maintained its high efficiency. The Coronation Operation Hall, to be added to the Prince of Wales Hospital to meet the needs of modern surgery, is nearing completion. The Zenana Hospital will be erected in memory of the late Rani Shri Prankunverba Saheb. The site selected is opposite the Prince of Wales Hospital, and the foundation stone was laid on 28th November 1912 by His Highness. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 13,078-3-0 against Rs. 12,336-3-8 in the previous year.

Appendix XXIV gives the vital statistics for the year. The registration work was as usual done by the Police, with the help of midwives, and guardians were under a duty to supply correct information.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Instruction.

Education. (a) General.

The Educational Department is in charge of Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B. A., S. T. C. He combines the offices of Educational Superintendent and Head Master of the High School. His Departmental powers are defined by Huzur Orders Nos. 32 and 129, dated 13th April 1901 and 27th July 1912 respectively. This year an Assistant Superintendent was appointed for the efficient supervision of primary schools, Mr. Bhanusukhram N. Mehta being appointed as such from 1st October 1912. Education in this State is entirely free and the ever-increasing number of pupils evidences the appreciation of free education by parents. The following are the fixed monthly establishment charges of the inspectorial staff:—

1.	Educational Superintendent's pay ...	Rs.	150 to 200
2.	Assistant Educational Superintendent...	„	100
3.	Clerks	„	18
4.	Two peons	„	15
5.	Office contingency	„	2-8-0

The total expenditure this year came to Rs. 2,843 as against Rs. 1,685 for the previous year.

(b) Institutions.

There is a High School for secondary education, Middle Schools for Anglo-Vernacular studies, and vernacular schools of boys and girls for purely primary education. Besides, there are several indigenous schools, one Pathshala and one Urdu School. The following is the classification of the said schools :—

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra	1	332	4,145	
The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School, Halvad	1	129	1,401	
New English School at Seetapur ...	1	15	*Nil*	Opened on the 22nd January 1913.
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Seetapur and Tikar ...	4	952	17,472	
Village Boys' Schools	38	1,102		
Girls' Schools	4	383		
Indigenous	3	116	*Nil.*	
Pathshala	1	30	,,	
Urdu	2	82	,,	
Total ...	55	3,141	23,018	

The following statement shows the number of boys and girls attending the various schools in the State during the last 5 years:—

Pupils.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912 13.
Boys	1,846	2,024	2,104	2,504	2,500
Girls	462	443	432	471	413
Total ...	2,308	2,467	2,536	2,975	2,913

A comparative statement showing the results of the annual examinations for the last two years is given below :—

Schools.	1911-12.			1912-13.		
	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage.	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School ...	244	82	33·6	258	95	36·8*
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School, Halvad	86	44	51·2	104	71	68·3
Vernacular Boys' Schools ...	1,020	678	66·5	1,262	943	74·7
Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	164	120	73·2	172	134	77·8

* Exclusive of the results of the infants, classes attached to these schools.

The number of students benefiting from the English education imparted in the State schools during the last 5 years is given below :—

1908-1909.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
304	382	382	414	476

High School.

The Ajitsinhji High School at Dhrangadhra combines higher classes and Anglo-Vernacular classes. Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B.A., S.T.C., works as the Head Master, aided by his graduate and undergraduate assistants. The Persian class opened for Standard IV and the private tuition given by the Persian Graduate, Mr. Vrajlal, to the students of the V Standard being found successful, this year Persian classes were opened for Standards IV and V ; and Mr. Vrajlal having subsequently accepted Government service, Mr. Hiralal Vaisnave B.A., was appointed to succeed him as class teacher of the VI Standard and Mr. Tarachand Adalja as the Persian Teacher. Besides Persian, French is also taught as a second language, as reported last year. There were this year two students in the Matriculation Class who were privately coached in French by the Head Master himself.

There are at present 332 boys and the first five standards have two divisions each. Fourteen students were sent up for the Matriculation and four for the School Final Examination, of whom four and one passed the respective tests, the low percentage being due to inevitable frequent changes in the tutorial staff. School examination results have been fairly satisfactory under the rule that unless students pass in the English, Mathematics and 2nd language papers they are not promoted to the upper classes.

The Drawing Class.

The Drawing Class continues to make a steady progress under Mr. Dalpatram H. Bhatt. Out of 5 students who appeared for the First Grade Drawing Examination, 4 passed ; out of 4 students sent up for 2nd Grade Drawing Examination, 4 passed ; and out of 5 students sent up for 3rd Grade Examination, 3 passed. In order to encourage this training cash prizes amounting to Rs. 43 were distributed amongst passed students at the rate of Rs. 3, 4, 5 for 1st, 2nd, 3rd Grade Examination respectively.

Physical and Moral Education.

Physical Education was well attended to during the year under report. Cricket and football are the favourite games of the boys. The State has recently provided the school with a cricket pitch on the open maidan facing the Police Lines. Boys are taught gymnastics also in the compound of the High School. Moral Education is not neglected, morality and character training being inculcated in the minds of the young and perfect discipline being maintained in the school. With a view to encourage athletic prowess, His Highness has given a Challenge Cup, valued at Rs. 500, for inter-collegiate matches between the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan Camp, and the Rajkumar College ; also Rs. 1,500 for the erection of a Badminton shed at the Native Gymkhana, Rajkot.

Hostel.

There are 19 boarders. 6 studying in St. VII, 9 in St. VI, 3 in St. V and 1 in St. IV. They belong to Kondh, Seetapur, Wadhwan, Muli, Dudhrej, Botad,

Gadhda and Viramgam. The Hostel Master, Mr. Manishanker N. Pancholi, (an assistant master of the school) resides on the premises and looks after the conduct and general comfort of the boarders. The general health has continued satisfactory.

Library and Laboratory.

The fixed contingent grant being increased to Rs. 200 per annum from Rs. 150 per annum, 263 new books were added in the Library this year, making a total of 1,101. The equipment of the Laboratory on the basis of the new science course is under consideration. On His Highness' last birthday it was ordered that a sum of Rs. 100 be annually given to this High School and Rs. 50 to the Girls' School, and a regular poor boys' and girls' library be started, the poor boys and girls being provided with books for their studies from this source.

Scholarship.

In commemoration of the Dewan's Poshak being conferred on me I created five scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 5, to be awarded to needy and poor students.

The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School at Halvad has done good work under its present Head Master, Mr. Manishanker U. Dave. An English School was recently opened at Seetapur, and one is ordered to be opened at Tikar.

Prizes.

During the last Christmas Holidays, when the European guest camp was at Halvad, prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 928 were distributed to the pupils of the Middle School, Gujarati School and Kanyashala at Halvad, on Saturday, the 28th December, 1912, by Mr. Sladen, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, who was the guest of his Highness.

Vernacular Schools.

The State maintains 42 vernacular boys' schools and 4 girls' schools at a cost of Rs. 17,472, as against Rs. 15,744 last year. Girls are freely admitted into boys' schools and the total number of such girls is nearly 30. One important change made during the year was the raising of teachers' salaries by giving an increment of Re. 1 to each teacher drawing Rs. 4 to 9 per mensem. It is thought that the State should send its own subjects to be trained as teachers by giving them a sufficient stipend.

During the year two trained mistresses were engaged in State service and one scholar is under training at the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot.

There is no institution to impart higher education in the State. Hence His Highness the Raj Saheb has continued the seven existing scholarships to enable students to further their studies in Colleges. Two of these were added last year to commemorate their Imperial Majesties' visit to India and are styled "Imperial Coronation Scholarships." All the four students who passed their Matriculation Examination this year were enabled to join Colleges for further study.

There are three libraries in the State. One called the Jaswatsinhji Library at Dhrangadhra, the other the Maji Raj Ba Library at Halvad, and the third at Charadva. The Jaswatsinhji Library continued to receive fair support from the State and the reading public. Among the papers and magazines subscribed to by the Library were the "Graphic," "East and West," the "Times of India," the "Advocate of India," the "Strand Magazine," the "Bombay Samachar," and the "Sanj Vartman." 162 English, 46 Gujarati and one Sanskrit books were added to the existing stock of 5,938 volumes, while 203 volumes were transferred therefrom to other libraries and English schools. The affairs of the Library are managed by a committee consisting of 2 official and 2 non-official members with the Dewan Saheb as President. II. Libraries.

There are three life members and 75 ordinary members, bringing in a total subscription of Rs. 20 per mensem. Rs. 20 are usually paid by the State as a monthly grant, over and above which Rs. 78-2-4 of establishment charges were defrayed by the State during the year under report.

The libraries at Halvad and Charadva continued to receive State grants. In order to avoid the reading of seditious or unworthy publications, rules are framed registering the libraries in the State on the basis of those promulgated in British Territory. Another library was added to those already existing by opening a new library at Seetapur this year, *vide* Huzur Office Order No. 5, dated 15th November 1912.

CHAPTER **VII.**

Public Works.

The Railway line of 21 miles between Wadhwan Junction and Dhrangadhra belongs to the State. It was built by the late Raj Saheb His Highness Sir Mansinhji in 1898-99. It is worked by the Bhavnagar State Railway, charging 35 per cent. for management, 5 per cent. for rolling stock and actual maintenance charges. Besides, the Agency levies a fixed sum for the Police and Magistracy. Railway.

The gross earnings for the year 1912 (January to December) came to Rs. 73,811-5-4 and the net profits to Rs. 32,286-5-8. The comparative decrease during the year was due to the stoppage of stone traffic during the famine owing to shortage of wagons on the R.-M. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

It is hoped that the Manager of the Bhavnagar State Railway will now make arrangements with the R. M. Railway to facilitate this traffic to the advantage of the State revenues. The Durbar contemplates extending the line to Halvad and beyond to the very border of the Ran of Cutch to serve the shortest route to Cutch and Karachi. The earthwork is ready for the line, and the Durbar is awaiting Government sanction to begin to construct bridges, culverts and ultimately to lay rails for a metre-gauge railway as far as Halvad for the present.

2. Engineering.

The State Engineering Department is under Mr. Harilal V. Mody, B.A., L.C.E. The works undertaken during the year were the Coronation Operation Hall attached to the Prince of Wales Hospital, (2) Ghanshyam Club, (3) Maconochie Dispensary, (4) Repairs and additions to Ajitnivas Palace, Huzur Stables and Gaushala, Shakti Mata's Temple and City improvement. As detailed in Appendix XIX the total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 56,028-3-2.

CHAPTER **VIII.**

Miscellaneous.

1. Anathashram.

There is one Anathashram in Dhrangadhra. It is named Sunderba Saheb Anathashram after his Highness' mother. The expenses are entirely defrayed by the State. This year the average number of inmates came to 17·3 per day and the expenditure to Rs. 11-5-4. The helpless only are provided with board and lodging, the poor and needy are given rations. There is a managing committee consisting of one president and five members.

2. Club.

As reported last year, a club was started to provide recreation to officers after the day's mental work. The idea originated with his Highness who has granted a site, as also a club building, free. His Highness takes a great interest in the club and personally joins in the outdoor and indoor games. It is situated in part of the Jaswant Bag and has thus the advantage of a very healthy site with a fine breeze in the evening.

Public recreation.

Jaswant Bag and Masaheb's Gardens are open to the public for public recreation. Mansagar and Ranmalsar are also places of public resort. His Highness has ordered the State Band to play once a week in the Jaswant Bag and once a week in the compound of the Shakti Mata Temple dedicated to the family goddess of the ruling dynasty.

Before concluding this brief report of the practical features of the administration of the year, it gives me great satisfaction to express my heartfelt thanks to all the heads of the departments and other officers who have worked so zealously and devotedly in discharging their duties, and whose hearty and loyal co-operation has been mainly instrumental in contributing to the smooth working of the administration of Your Highness' State.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

HUZUR OFFICE, DHRANGADHRA,
Dated 1*st July* 1913.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Dhrangadhra State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1912-13.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	Period From	Period To	REMARKS.
1. Azam Mansinhji Suratsinhji.	Dewan ...	1912 A. D.		
2. K. S. Parbat Sinhji.	Com.-in-Chief...	1911 „		
3. K. S. Bhabhut Sinhji.	Revenue Commissioner.	1911 „		
4. K. S. Natwarsinhji.	Police Commissioner.	1911 „		
5. Azam Darasha H. Baria, L.M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1882 „		
6. Azam Manishanker G. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B.	Judicial Assist.	1911 „		
7. Azam Devshanker J. Dave.	Sir Nyayadhish..	1901 „		
8. Mr. Perojsha Merwanji.	Private Secretary.	1907 „		
9. Mr. Jehangirji B. Masani.	State Engineer.	1911 „	1912 ...	Resigned in December 1912. Mr. Harilal V. Mody, B.A., L.C.E., is appointed in the vacancy.
10. Mr. Bhagwanji A. Mehta, B.A.,LL.B.	Mukhya Vakil, Rajkot.	1912 „		
11. Mr. Gordhandas H. Adalja.	Accountant General.	1911 „		
12. Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B.A.	Educational Superintendent.	1911 „		
13. Mr. Sabalsinhji S. Jhala.	Police Superintendent.	1911 „		

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Dhrangadhra State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
1. The Civil Procedure Code ...	British Codes followed.	Nil.	
2. „ Criminal Procedure Code.			
3. „ Indian Penal Code ...			
4. „ Contract Act	British Acts followed in spirit only.		
5. „ Evidence Act			
6. „ Specific Relief Act ...			
7. „ Court Fees Act... ...	Local Acts adapted to local requirements from British Indian Acts.		
8. „ Stamp Laws			
9. „ Law of Limitation ...			
10. „ Registration Act ...			
11. „ Rajasthanik Nyaya Prabandh			
12. „ Explosive Substances Act.			

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1912-13.

ARM OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting officers shown.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs. a. p.	
State Artillery	19	1	...	...	2	18	1	12 (6 Serviceable.) (6 Unserviceable.)	...	1	3	14	3,060 0 0	
Maharana's Own Lancers ...	69	20	...	...	30	59	1	...	...	5	12	42	12,708 0 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1st *July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **IV.**

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1912-13.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Police Commissioner	1		300								
Superintendent of Police	1		100								
Chief Constables	6	First grade...	47								
		Second „	37								
		Third „	32								
		Fourth „	25								
Foot Police	303	First grade...	11	59,740	.....	...	...	...	...	160	78	65 Vacancies.
		Second „	10								
		Third „	9								
Mounted Police	40	First grade...	22								
		Second „	21								
		Third „	20								
Camel Sowars	12	One grade ...	14								
Total ...	...	... ...		... ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

Number.	STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (column 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial. (column 5).		REMARKS.
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadhra	141	128	168	146	167	146	100	85	55	57	59·8	58·2	59·8	58·2	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1st *July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **VI.**

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dhrangadhra	8,945 0 6½	3,077 3 7	5,148 11 1½	1,742 11 7	57	56	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **VII.**

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting Trial in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.					Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder, Rape, Breach of Trust, Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Theft, Kidnapping, Suicide, Mischief, etc.	17	398	415	226	209	415	129	5	21	1	44	58	...	129	261	...	...	33	21	4	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	25	

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **VIII.**

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

Number.	NAMES OF COURTS OF THE STATE.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of year.	REMARKS.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1912-13.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1911-12.	1912-13.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Criminal Courts ...	510	415	21	160	18	210	5	1	448	415	247	14	119	10	...	25	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **IX.**

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against the Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

STATE.	TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dhrangadhra ...	3	19	1	1	8	5	10	6	8	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	Number of applicants is 28.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						REMARKS.
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.	M. d.	
6	34	22	555	771	589	793	567	729	22	64	55,190 4 7½	19	742	10	670	64	2	6	...	205	383	40	101	31,733 0 2½	1 23	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1st *July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1912-13.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			No. of Applications pending disposal at the close of			REMARKS.
	1911-12.	1912-13.		1911-12.	1912-13.	Value of present year.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Value of present year.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Value of present year.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
6	58	49	49,810 4 10	312	259	70,943 8 10½	370	308	1,20,753 13 8½	321	230	18,290 8 0½	49	78	1,02,463 5 8	54	9	15	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1st *July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XLI.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	1911-12	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.
3	22	19	39	37	61	56	42	29	19	27	8,282 15 0	15,252 8 7½	19	8	4	7	9	9	2	...	8	5	3 11 24	0 10 17

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XIII.**

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

STATIONS.	No. of Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	REMARKS (showing mortality among convicts in jails).
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.				
									Rs. a. p.		
Dhrangadhra ... ... Halrad ... ... Seelapur ... ... Charad ... ... Umarda	5	26	93	96	119	8·13	13·20	27	4,614 3 1	11·58	*Nil.*

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XIV.**

Statement of registration of documents in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrangadhra	450	375	361	296	72	64	8	4	...	...	9	11	449	375	Rs. 1,99,425 6 0	Rs. 1,20,973 0 0	...	...	1	...	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XV.**

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
———	449	1,99,425 6 0	3,287 0 11	375	1,20,973 0 0	2,474 3 4½	
Total	449	1,99,425 6 0	3,287 0 11	375	1,20,973 0 0	2,474 3 4½	
Deduct—Expenditure... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Net profit	.....	.....	3,287 0 11	.....	.....	2,474 3 4½	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XVI.**

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April 1912.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1913.	REMARKS.
		1911-12	1912-13.		1911-12.	1912-13.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Municipality, Dhrangadhra.	*Nil.*	48,000 0 0	21,280 0 0	21,280 0 0	48,000 0 0	21,280 0 0	*Nil.*	
Do. Halrad ...	*Nil.*	922 2 2½	943 9 9	943 9 9	922 2 2½	943 9 9	*Nil.*	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XVII.**

Statement of Rainfall in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

STATE.	April 1912.	May 1912.	June 1912.	July 1912.	August 1912.	September 1912.	October 1912.	November 1912.	December 1912.	January 1913.	February 1913.	March 1913.	Total.	Past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	
Dhrangadhra...	...	...	4 7	11 90	6 56	1 6	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	23 64	3 38	18 92	
Halvad ...	...	...	4 53	15 30	8 79	0 90	0 90	...	...	...	...	...	30 42	2 58	22 40	
Seetapur ...	...	...	5 54	8 62	8 32	0 40	0 16	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	2 79	16 99	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XVIII.**

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

ARTICLES.	During March 1912 per one rupee.			During March 1913 per one rupee.			REMARKS.
	Ms.	s.	t.	Ms.	s.	t.	
Bajri	0	21	0	0	21	0	
Jowari	0	23	0	0	24	0	
Wheat	0	19	0	0	20	0	
Gram	0	26	0	0	24	0	
Rice	0	64	0	0	14	20	
Math	0	27	0	0	26	0	
Mag	0	16	0	0	16	20	
Udad	0	17	0	0	20	0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	
Ajitsiva's Palace...	2,805 0 5	2,999 2 6	5,804 2 11	.....	.....	.....	5,804 2 11	
New Operation Hall attached to the Prince of Wale's Hospital	2,111 0 2½	.....	2,111 0 2½	.....	.....	.....	2,111 0 2½	
Ghanshjam Tennis Club	6,197 4 7½	.....	6,197 4 7½	.....	.....	.....	6,197 4 7½	
Maconochie Dispensary	836 15 6	.....	836 15 6	.....	.....	.....	836 15 6	
Huzur Stables and Gaushiala	16,575 11 8	.....	16,575 11 8	.....	.....	.....	16,575 11 8	
Shakli Mataji Temple, City Improvement and such other petty works	4,645 10 1	.....	4,645 10 1	.....	.....	.....	4,645 10 1	
Old buildings	.....	19,857 6 2½	19,857 6 2½	.....	.....	.....	19,857 6 2½	
Total ...	33,171 10 6	22,856 8 8½	56,028 3 2½	.....	.....	.....	56,028 3 2½	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1st *July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Males.	Buffaloes. Females.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Dhrangadhra State	1912-13	17,046	6,335	1,730	7,985	440	364	39	1,536	56,986	7,058	...	386	3,960	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXI.**

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Dhrangadhra State during the year **1912-13.**

NAME OF STATE.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tedi.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Dhrangadhra	1	3,875 0 0	1	4,801 0 0	1	201 0 0	...	.....	3	8,877 0 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1912-13 (*Samvat* 1968).

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.	Remarks.
	Receipts.			
	Cash balance at the beginning of the year ...	3,63,141		
1	Land Revenue	1,04,258		
2	Jamabandi from Bhayats, &c.	25,295		
3	Dhrangadhra State Railway	52,142		
4	Salt Revenue	10,153		
5	Stamps—Court fees, &c....	7,782		
6	Judicial Courts	8,018		
7	Deshdan	23,707		
8	Customs, &c.	36,005		
9	Excise Receipts	28,441		
10	Butta Receipts (Transferring limited rights of alienations to Kheduts)	58,210		
11	Dhrangadhra Municipality	2,351		
12	Settlement Salami	5,439		
13	State Gazette	742		
14	Gardens	557		
15	Jhalawar Bank	29,719		
16	Recoveries of old dues	60,114		
17	Sale of Grain of last year	42,978		
18	Miscellaneous	3,12,619		
			11,71,471	
	Expenditure.			
1	Administration Charges	2,11,840		
2	Rajkutumb Allowances	1,01,225		
3	Medical Expenses	14,191		
4	Municipal Expenses	14.794		
5	Education	13,904		
6	Public Works	9,754		
7	Dharmada	17,063		
8	Peshkashi	.....	.....	Not paid owing to famine.
9	General Falo, &c.	655		
10	Interest on Capital of Manavadar Loan ...	.....	.....	Do.
11	Interest on Government Loan	.....	.....	Do.
12	Travelling	7,341		
13	Rajkharach	1,15,997		
14	Expenses of Offices	58,007		
15	Famine Expenses	1,09,655		
16	Delhi Durbar Expenses	1,08,454		
17	Old Debts discharged	1,36,585		
18	Miscellaneous	2,42,523		
			11,61,988	
	Closing balance ...	9,483		
	Total ...	.....	11,71,471	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1911-12.

DISPENSARY.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs. a. p.		
Prince of Wales' Hospital	11,429	182	128	39	3	12	10,652 4 6	167·7	
Maconochie Dispensary, Dhrangadhra..	2,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	639 1 1	24-1	
Halvad Dispensary	3,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980 4 9	57-4	
Seelapur Dispensary	3,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	806 8 8	44-2	
Total ...	20,306	182	128	39	3	12	13,078 3 0	292-14	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1st *July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXIV.**

Vital Statistics of the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1912-13.

NAME OF STATE.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per thousands of population.				REMARKS.
		1911-12.	1912-13.			1911-12.	1912-13.			Births.		Deaths.		
										1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
Dhrangadhra	79,142 as per census of 1911.	2,612	2,523	...	89	1,189	3,065	1,721	...	33	32	15·02	37	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXV.**

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1912-13.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1911-12.	1912-13.		1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	
1	1	The Sir Ajit Sinhji High School.									
1	1	The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School, Halvad.									
1	1	Seetapur English School ...	2,975	2,913	21,48·8	2,229·14	* Rs. 4,145-0-0	Rs. 1,401-0-0	Rs. 17,472-0-0	Rs. 23,018-0-0	*This sum does not include the salary of the Headmaster who draws his pay as Educational Superintendent. But it includes a sum of Rs. 348 paid as State Scholarships to College students.
4	4	Vernacular Girls' Schools ...									
42	42	Vernacular Boys' Schools ...									
49	49										

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1st *July* 1913.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXVI.**

MAJOR AND MRS. HAROLD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MY BHAYATS AND MY BELOVED SUBJECTS,—

Before opening the proceedings of to-day's Durbar, I think it is incumbent upon all of us assembled here to express our utmost abhorrence and detestation at the dastardly outrage committed upon the lives of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge on the occasion of their State entry into Delhi on 23rd December 1912, and also our thankfulness on their providential escape. It is gratifying to know since then that his Excellency the Viceroy is recovering from his wounds and that his health is making satisfactory progress. Now we earnestly wish that he be restored to perfect health immediately and we be saved from shame and humiliation hereafter at the misdeeds of miscreants.

It gives me great pleasure to hold this Durbar on the occasion of presenting the customary poshak to Mansinhji, whom I have been pleased to appoint as the Dewan of my State. You all know, this Durbar should have and would have been held much earlier, but it had to be postponed on account of the sad event that took place some time back in my family. I do not wish to detain you here long this afternoon by making a lengthy speech, but it would be not only in the fitness of things but rather necessary to tell you the reasons which have led me to appoint Mansinhji as my Dewan, and also the general principles which I would always like to follow in selecting officers for my State as well as in its general administration.

I have known Mansinhji since I was a boy, he being of the Kondh Branch was, in accordance with the traditional practice of my ancestors, selected by my late revered father as my guardian and companion at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, in which capacity he remained throughout my college career. He accompanied me to England and remained with me for a year and-a-half. After his return from England, as you are all aware, he resigned the service of this State to better his prospects and joined the Police Training School at Poona. After completing the prescribed course of studies at this School, he joined service and within a short period of five years rose, by dint of industry and intelligence, to the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and earned good opinions of his superiors about his work and character.

Ever since I have known Mansinhji, I have liked him for his ability as well as amiable manners, for his plainspokenness and direct methods of doing business in general, and last but not the least for his devoted loyalty to my State, no less than to myself personally. The broad and liberal outlook of life, the knowledge of affairs in general he acquired during his stay with me in England and his experience while in service of the British Government contributed materially to the qualities of head and heart which he naturally possessed to a degree. I took deep interest in him, watched his career and appreciated his merits. Before he had put in five years in the British Service, I was under a decree of Providence called upon to come to the gadi of my ancestors and to the onerous duties as a ruler of this State. The administration of this State, as that

of any other not being quite a bed of roses, several knotty questions confronted me at the very outset of my career and Mansinhji, being ever in my mind, I thought I could do nothing better than call him to my presence and avail myself of his experience and advice. Mansinhji thought this to be a call of duty and was ready to respond to it. Thereupon I requested Government to lend his services to this State and they were pleased to do so. I then appointed him as my Personal Assistant. It is needless for me to say that I selected Mansinhji to advise me in the affairs of my State because I knew very well that he was, under the then existing conditions of this State, most fitted for this work by virtue of his capacity, his character and the confidence he could command from me over and above his being my own kith and kin. Later on, circumstances arose which necessitated his appointment as Acting Dewan, and I have great pleasure in saying at once that ever since he has been by my side, either as Personal Assistant or as Acting Dewan, I have found matters made smooth and easy for me. Thus he gradually rose in my estimation and I wished to have him as my permanent Dewan. I conveyed my wishes to Mansinhji, though I knew they could not be carried out so long he was a Government servant. The only course left open for Mansinhji was either to resign Government service or to disrespect my wishes, and I was glad that he persuaded himself to choose the former. Ultimately he resigned Government service and I appointed him as my Dewan on the last New Year's Day, Samvat 1969.

You will all agree that he has rightly earned the honor of being the Dewan of my State, and I hope you will also agree that the hopes I had entertained about Mansinhji and about Mansinhji's work as the head of the administration of this State under me have been fully realized and my choice of him as my right hand has been amply justified.

He has, as you are all aware, during his short career, by his tact and conciliatory methods, helped me materially in setting at rest several long standing disputes, such as—

(1) Jivaidars of Lavana,
(2) Charnas of Adheli,
(3) " Vanta " of Charadi,
(4) Brahmins of Ingorala,
(5) Dispute of about 80 years standing *re* rights in Chitrodi with the Sayla State,

and has given equal satisfaction to all the parties concerned.

It was under his initiation and advice that important and new root principles and reforms in the Revenue system have been introduced, and such beneficial measures as would raise the Revenue of the State and benefit the ryots and add to the general prosperity of the State and the well being of its people have been adopted. Among these are

(1) Revision of the Customs Tariff.
(2) Monopolies of Stone Quarries.
(3) Land Tenancy Rights or Buta System.

Education, industries and works of public utility are also growing and prospering under his fostering care. Mansinhji has taken in hand the scheme of extending the Dhrangadhra State Railway to Halvad and Malia. At Mansinhji's suggestion Ginning Factories at Seetapur and Halvad are to be shortly erected. Dispensaries at all the Mahals have been already opened recently to give medical relief to the people.

The one and the only source of constant trouble and worry was the endless disputes with some Bhayats but I am glad to say that this has now become a history of the past, and that I feel relieved on this score to a great extent. This is chiefly due to Mansinhji and other Bhayat officers of the State who have been always respecting the rights of the State as well as of the Bhayats equally.

The vigilant economy Mansinhji has proposed and exercised during his stewardship without impairing the efficiency of the State during the last famine year and the liberal and useful policy he helped me in adopting with regard to the famine measures deserve nothing but praise. Though the finances of the State were at a very low ebb at the time of my installation and though there was complete failure of crops last year, the way in which he carried on the administration and met all the demands on the State purse including the Delhi Coronation Durbar without taking a loan either from Government or from private persons was something not quite common. In short Mansinhji has given me entire satisfaction by his work up till now and from the congratulatory addresses that are to be presented to him I can boldly say that my subjects also have derived the same amount of satisfaction. I wish and I hope he will ever continue to inspire the same confidence as he has done hitherto.

Before I close my speech and resume my seat I have to address a few words of advice to my people and to my Bhayats specially and also to the other officers of the State. You know, as well as I do, that unless my Dewan has your hearty co-operation in the general administration of my State, it is not quite easy to reap the fruits of our labours or see the seeds we have sown growing. I therefore wish you one and all, my Bhayats, my subjects and officers to co-operate most heartily leaving aside petty jealousies, with Mansinhji in the discharge of his duties as Dewan because co-operation with him means co-operation with me. Now a general word to my Bhayats, and I have done.

Brother Bhayats, cast off old prejudices, remove mutual jealousies, educate your children and teach them to be loyal to the State and to the British Government. Put your children in good surroundings and let them try to follow the living example of Mansinhji, who owes his present position to his education. You are aware that education both primary and secondary is free in my State and I therefore wish you to take full advantage of the facilities offered. Brother Bhayats, you have a reason to be justly proud of Mansinhji, who will, I know, be very much gratified to find you take the same interest in promoting education of your children and improving their lot, as you seem to take to-day in presenting a congratulatory address to him.

It must be certainly gratifying to you to observe that some important posts are held by some from amongst you in this State, and I wish and I hope

that in course of time duly qualified men from amongst your class are found fit enough to fill more posts in the State, because in my opinion it always pays to engage one's own kinsmen if they are found fit. This helps to preserve the only aristocratic class in the State. I am glad to find that my views are supported by the speeches of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, a statesman of such high calibre and of such unequalled experience during his recent tour in the Rajputana States. He has said " Preserve the Rajput Nobility by educating them, give them responsibilities, enlist their interests and sympathies in State administration and confer upon them higher posts in the State."

My thanks are due to all the gentlemen who have kindly attended the Durbar, to Major and Mrs. Harold specially, who are my personal friends and who take a deep personal interest in me and my affairs. I am glad that they have honoured me and Mansinhji by their presence here to-day.

DEWAN'S REPLY.

YOUR HIGHNESS, MAJOR AND MRS. HAROLD, LADIES, KUMAR SAHEBS AND GENTLEMEN,

While getting up to express my innermost and warm-hearted thanks to Your Highness for the great honour you have done me by appointing me on the responsible post of your Dewan, I feel naturally very diffident as to how to express my humble feelings of gratefulness. It is just like trying the impossible ; but I can only say that only time can convince what I feel to-day. I hope I shall merit Your Highness' selection and favour by my sincere devotion to duty and loyalty to Your Highness' person and State.

Your Highness has been good enough to say in your address that I have achieved so many things in your administration, but let me assure all those assembled here on this proud occasion of my life that none of these achievements and reforms have emanated from me, but I quote its source to His Highness who is only resposible for all what has been done and for all that is being done. In saying the above words and showering praises upon me His Highness is really keeping back what he himself has achieved and actually done. We all know too well Your Highness' intentions and progressive spirit, and for me it will be guilding gold if I try to dilate upon them. However in that fear of exaggerating facts I venture boldly to say that it is a well known fact to us all that Your Highness is conscientiously and sincerely striving your best to tread in the footsteps of progressive rulers, seeking your own happiness in the happiness of your subjects whose destinies are committed to your care. Everyone sees you with a sagacity beyond your years eager to introduce the advantages and benefits of Western Civilization and progress with which you have been so well acquainted owing to your long and profitable stay for education in England and to apply them to an Eastern system of life by bringing them into harmony with sentiments and traditions of your people. Everyone here will bear me out when I say that we all see you zealous to bring within the reach of children of your State the boons of Western education while you bear a tender regard for inculcation in their hearts and minds of the doctrines of that religion to which the parents of children belong. There is nothing which you don't try for the uplifting of your

people, be it moral, intellectual or economical, and there is nothing beneficial that does not evoke your ready practical sympathy. We all think with admiration about you as a high-principled and enlightened ruler, still more we all think of you as a warm-hearted and generous friend. And these words are the outcome of the fulness of my feelings and my knowledge of your Highness' heart.

Your feelings towards your Bhayats are too well-known to need any further remarks. However I earnestly beseech all the Kumars and the Bhayats present here to act up-to the valuable advice given by Your Highness for our well-being.

I hope Your Highness will pardon me if I say that my tenure of office will only be successful if I continue to go on getting the same useful assistance and encouragements which I have invariably been favoured with from you. I beg to offer 5 scholarships of Rs. 5 each to be given every month to poor students studying in any of the State schools. These scholarships I respectfully propose to be called Maharana Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Scholarships, two of which will be given to sons of Bhayats of limited means and the remaining three to students belonging to this State. I must also express my respectful thanks to H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi for sending the Dewan Saheb with Poshak and to Major and Mrs. Harold who I know have always been taking personal interest in Dhrangadra State and its well being. I thank you all, gentlemen, for your kind presence. One thing more and I shall have finished my humble reply. It is that Your Highness may long reign over us and have a very useful and shining career of public utility, and that Your Highness may soon be favoured with a son and heir. In this prayer, I know all your subjects and friends unanimously join.

MAJOR HAROLD'S SPEECH.

YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I consider that Mrs. Harold and I are very fortunate in being present on this auspicious and unique occasion. I thank His Highness for his kind invitation to us and for giving me this opportunity of meeting his Bhayats and subjects, who are present.

I believe a Jhala Rajput has never before been a Dewan of the Dhrangadra State, that honour and distinction now falls upon K. S. Mansinhji for the first time in the history of this important first class State which is the head of all the Jhala Rajput States in the province of Kathiawar. In my humble opinion K. S. Mansinhji has already proved by his honesty of purpose, his tact, and his administrative ability, his fitness for the highest post in this State, and in doing so he has also amply justified His Highness' selection, and trust and confidence in him.

In a striking part of his speech, His Highness has appealed to his Bhayats and subjects to co-operate with him in the good and just Government of his State. This is a wide appeal which embraces all his Bhayats and subjects, many of whom cannot be present here to-day. I sincerely trust this appeal will be loyally and faithfully answered now, and in the future. His Highness is only asking

for what is his right—his Hak ; but in doing so he has further declared how anxious and willing he is to take his gentry and his people into his service and confidence, if they can show themselves fitted by education, to give that service and help. In fact, I think, that he is calling for a well informed and wise public opinion to create itself in State, so that he can rule with its help and be guided thereby to the wants and hopes of his people. It is certain that it is only by the education of your children on the right lines, specially I think the girls who are now so neglected and backward in the matter of education in this province, that you can fit them to fulfil their duties and responsibilities not only to His Highness but also to accept and recognise the larger loyalty and faithfulness they personally owe to His Majesty the King Emperor George V.

I congratulate K. S. Mansinhji most heartily and wish him every success. It is a common place to say that no man can do more than his best, but I know well that for the past four months K. S. Mansinhji has not spared himself and has been giving of his every best to His Highness.

On behalf of Mrs. Harold and myself I thank Your Highness for the kind words in which you have referred to us.

DEWAN'S REPLY.

Major Harold, I am sincerely grateful to you for your very kind expressions of feelings and regard for me, and much more for your weighty words of wisdom and advice to all of us—Bhayats and subjects of His Highness. You have rightly pointed out that an administrator's great success lies in securing well-informed opinion, enlightened guidance and hearty co-operation of the gentry and the commons.

I know well what you and Mrs. Harold are doing for this Prant and specially for this State, and what you have said to-day is only an outward manifestation of your inward good and loving heart and your partiality for us, in short to know you and Mrs. Harold is to respect you and admire you the more, and I am sure I am echoing the desire of every one here when I wish that you may long continue in this Prant and be promoted also in this very province.

APPENDIX XXVII.

Report on Relief Measures and other Famine Operations during the Famine Year 1911-12 in the Dhrangadhra State.

No. 88 of 1912.

To

H. H. Maharana Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Saheb Bahadur,
Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.

Huzur Office, Dhrangadhra,
Dated 25*th November* 1912.

Your Highness,

In obedience to Your Highness' commands, I beg to submit the following report on the relief measures and other Famine operations undertaken in these

dominions during the season 1911-12 wherein, owing to the failure of the rains (Appendix **A**), the prices of ordinary food-stuffs were appreciably raised and the scarcity of fodder was keenly felt.

2. No sooner was drought threatened owing to the total failure of the monsoon rains of the Samvat year 1967 (A. D. 1911) than Your Highness perceived the urgent necessity of making a searching examination into the condition of the ryots and the cattle. Accordingly an order was issued that an accurate estimate should be formed as far as possible of the ability of the people to face the Famine, and, with a view personally to ascertain the actual state of the people and the cattle, Your Highness was pleased to undertake a tour in the Halvad, Seetapur and the Panchkoshi Mahals. The observations then made by Your Highness in the Mahals mentioned were of the greatest value in helping the temporary Famine Department to draw up the Famine programme.

The Revenue Commissioner and Sir Nyayadish were deputed to the other Mahals of the State. They found after visiting the villages that, as a result of the failure of the rains, crops had also entirely failed, though mere "Bantas" of grain and small "Gogadas" of cotton pods were noticed in some of the villages of the Seetapur and the Umarda Mahals.

3. Your Highness therefore saw the necessity of opening a Famine Department in the State, and by the order No. 154, dated the 15th September 1911, passed by the Huzur Office, the Revenue Commissioner was appointed to be the Chief Famine Officer in the State, and the six Vahivatdars in charge of the Mahals or Talukas of the State were appointed Assistant Famine Officers, to help the Chief Famine Officer in organising the Famine Department (*vide* Appendix **B**). Thus practically the whole of the Revenue Department was temporarily transformed into a Famine Department with no assistance but that of necessary additions of the clerical and the menial staffs. In justification of this step, and for the future guidance in the event of Your Highness' dominions being again visited by such a calamity as famine—may Providence prevent it—it should be mentioned that no other department of the State could have coped with the famine work with such success as the Revenue Department has done, and this is because of the intimate knowledge that Department has of the ryots and the resources of the State.

4. The inquiries made through the proper authorities showed that there were in all 14,500 cultivators in the State, of whom nearly 12,000 had sufficient grain and fodder wherewith to face the famine, and that there were 18,300 Ubhadias, or non-cultivators, who had no land to till and no particular profession to follow, but who had to depend upon the value of their unskilled labour in an uncertain market for their livelihood.

Within the State territory there were found to be in all 52,746 cattle (for their distribution see Appendix **C**) of which nearly 16,000 were bullocks. By the time the above statistics were available, it was considered expedient absolutely to prohibit the export of grass without the express permission of the Huzur Office, and to take in hand the work of repairs to the old wells that had

lapsed from use for want of timely repairs and to add as many new wells as practicable, thereby giving work, mostly in their own villages and amongst familiar surroundings, to many labourers. For this humane purpose, Your Highness was pleased to sanction Rs. 10,000 to be immediately distributed to the cultivators for sinking and repairing new and old wells (Appendix **D**) respectively. That grant was further augmented by another of Rs. 10,000 for distribution amongst the cultivators in order that they might buy an adequate supply of seeds, Kos and Varat with which to begin growing irrigation crops.

5. By the beginning of the month of October 1911, the Famine Establishment had settled down to its work on a systematic scheme of operations. The Revenue Commissioner as the Chief Famine Officer, having reserved to himself the power of organization and supervision in accordance with the instructions given to him, kept his headquarters at Dhrangadhra, the Capital, and delegated part of his executive and inspection work to his assistants whose charges and circles were defined. The Famine Officers set out in the first place to work out the programme of sinking new wells and, where necessary, to repair old wells. They also advised the raising of "Chasatias" and lucerne during their visits to the different villages in their circles, and at the same time took an accurate stock of the existing resources, and the actual needs of the people and cattle. Where they found the stock of grain or grass to be in excess of the estimated maximum want of the holder for the whole season, they purchased that excess stock at the current market prices in order to supply with it the wants of some of the less fortunately situated subjects of Your Highness. Thus we were able to give help, when it was most required, to the needy, and at the same time they were encouraged to observe the principle of helping themselves either by growing green fodder and grain or by some other form of labour.

6. At the commencement of the drought there were 2,180 old wells, of which nearly half stood in need of repairs, and nearly Rs. 3,500 were devoted to carrying out those repairs and the rest of the grant sanctioned was applied to the construction of 2,948 new wells. Irrigation crops were raised in about 6,350 bighas of land, which yielded nearly 54,000 maunds of grain and 1,500,000 maunds of green fodder. Before the grain and fodder thus raised became available, the cultivators were freely advanced Takavi for the maintenance of themselves as well as of their cattle, and this amounted to Rs. 45,000 which was found to be adequate. For the benefit of those who had no means of irrigating their lands and for the Ubhadias, or non-cultivators, nearly 236,000 maunds of grain and 100,000 maunds of hay were imported from outside the State. Unfortunately, a large quantity of hay that was purchased to meet our needs did not arrive in time on account of the shortage of wagons on the Railways. But luckily dried up grass was still standing in some of the State Bids which were opened to the cattle of the Ryots for free grazing.

7. Some cultivators who had carefully stacked fodder in good years, sold their surplus stock at market prices to non-cultivators and thus realised a good income. Some Kheduts were also able to grow green fodder in the Seetapur and Umarda Mahals by feeding their cattle with Bantas that they had got even in this famine by some inexplicable freak of the monsoon. The

shepherds and non-cultivating classes for the most part sent their cattle, numbering about 5,000, to graze in the Gir forest and Surat District; but in this State, as elsewhere in Western India, this method of transporting cattle to distant grazing grounds has been found to be undesirable and, owing to the large percentage of deaths that must always occur, far from economical. Some preferred to keep their cattle within the State limits, and maintained them partly by grass that was being sold at rates that may be accounted cheap in a famine year and partly by Bordi sold by Ubhadias. The State also contributed Rs. 6,500 towards the maintenance of the cattle camps and cheap grass shops opened in Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Seetapur. The officers and others also subscribed to these funds liberally and the cattle in these camps were fed free of charge.

8. It was realised at the outset of this famine year that the problem before Your Highness' administration was really a fodder famine and that the cattle and not your subjects would be the more directly affected by it. The three years that had preceded the famine were years of bumper harvests in which most of the people had, by the mercy of Providence, prospered, and so it came about that non-cultivating class had practically no appreciable distress to face. In this State, the helpless classes may be roughly defined as the Ubhadias, widows of the poor, orphans, and the absolutely destitute. The last three classes had to be provided with gratuitous relief given both openly and privately, and by the Sadavrita given in Ma Saheb Shri Sunderba Saheb Asylum.

9. The first named class of people, the Ubhadias, was the only one that could be called upon to come to the State relief works. Of 18,300 Ubhadias in the State, nearly 17,500 were employed in the repair and construction of old and new wells. Some of them also obtained employment under the State Engineering and Municipal Departments, while others lived upon the earnings derived from some such labour as selling grass brought from Bids and selling Bordi and firewood. Some also found work in the important towns of Halvad, Seetapur, Dhrangadhra and Tikar where the well-to-do built many houses in the famine year as the requisite labour was easily available at moderate rates. The rest of the Ubhadias were provided for by relief works (Appendix **E**) that were opened by the State at Dhrangadhra, Seetapur, Halvad, Pratappur, Pratapgadh and Unkevalia : nearly 800 men, women and children, availed themselves for nearly ten months of the relief thus afforded by these State works. Their wages were calculated on a liberal scale according to the prevailing prices of their staple food-stuffs. None of the munificent acts of Your Highness was more fully appreciated than was the grant of wages even to children in arms belonging to the people who took advantage of the State relief works. This bounty was welcomed and appreciated not only by the famine-stricken people but by all who visited the relief works. Naturally no hard work could be exacted from these people, but the Famine Department took great care that idleness was not encouraged in the case of able-bodied persons. Arrangements were also made for those who attended these relief works to get good water and good market supplies of the daily necessities of life.

10. As the relief works were not centralised no regular sanitary arrangements had to be made. Every precaution was, however, taken to prevent the spread of any epidemic disease, and daily reports on the health of the people working on these works were called for from the Famine Department. These precautions proved effective and it is a matter for congratulation now, as it was for solace in those times of anxiety, that there was no case of any epidemic disease amongst those attending these relief works. This is the more remarkable, as a knowledge of sanitation is not one of the good qualities to be found, or expected, among that class of people which has in famine time to fall back on relief works.

11. The experience of past famines being clearly against the idea of opening great central works, minor relief works were started in various parts of the State, which by reason of their situation gave facilities to the labourers to reach their homes by evening. The number of daily labourers on these works rose to 800. This is to be attributed to the fact that these works were carried out in close proximity to the villages of the famine-stricken people. It may confidently be asserted that the people would not have swarmed to relief works if they had been asked to go *en masse* to some great central work, because it is their belief that they will of a surety die if they go to labour on a great central work where there are greater chances of epidemic disease breaking out at any time. This belief is strengthened by the actual experience of many who attended central relief works during the Chhapania Famine at Dhrangadhra, where many people succumbed to cholera. The plan of local relief works also prevents migration, which, in less fortunately situated parts of India, is always common in times of famine. It is indeed reported that from some places in Kathiawar labourers went as far afield as the coal fields of Bengal, and even to the inhospitable shores of South Africa, in search of employment.

The State relief works were at frequent intervals visited by Your Highness as well as by such distinguished officers as the Agents to the Governor in Kathiawar and the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, all of whom were pleased with the arrangements made for the labourers there. The total amount spent under this head reached Rs. 31,498-12-8 up to the end of June last, when the relief works were closed with the first rains of the good and seasonable monsoon.

12. The number of inmates of Ma Saheb Shri Sunderba Saheb Anath Ashram, this year considerably increased on account of famine, and the upkeep of this institution cost nearly 5,000 rupees. It gave shelter to nearly 30 persons on an average per day. Over and above this, the State Sadavrita, which is given daily to all persons, irrespective of caste or creed, was greatly instrumental in feeding many people who did not attend relief works. The inmates of the asylum mentioned were housed in a building near the Shakti temple and were cared for in every respect by an efficient committee consisting of the State officials and respectable citizens of the town of Dhrangadhra. Their health continued to be very good under the vigilant supervision of Dr. Baria.

13. There were many of Your Highness' subjects who could not come to take advantage of the shelter afforded by the Anath Ashram because of their social position—some also were physically incapable of coming. Your Highness' munificent grants of Rs. 5,000 on New Year's day and of 1,200 maunds of bajri on Your Highness' birthday, saved many poor people who could never have openly come forward to receive charity. The case of such persons is always one of peculiar difficulty and must ever excite compassion. Their pride forbids them to ask for a dole lest they may be thought to be begging ; hence it is not easy to discover how they are situated and the exercise of great tact is needed both in making preliminary inquiries and subsequently in relieving their urgent wants. Discreet investigations made by the famine officers showed on this occasion that many most respectable families were feeling the most severe effects of famine. In consequence gratuitous relief was given to 300 persons, who otherwise would indubitably have died of starvation rather than lower the pride which had not deserted them in the hour of poverty and misfortune. Their philosophy is not that of the world in general ; yet there is something very admirable in the fortitude with which they were prepared to meet death, had Your Highness not intervened to save for them both their lives and their *amour propre.*

The widows of Dhrangadhra State owe a deep debt of gratitude for the distribution of clothing made by Your Highness on the Sankrati day.

14. Lastly there was an important class of Bhayats, Girasias, Mulgirasias and Jagirdars for whom provision had to be made and whose ryots had to be looked after in this famine year. Most of these people opened their own minor relief works and employed their dependents profitably, either in digging new wells or in constructing bunds for preventing wash-offs on fields and other arable land. The State undertook to give relief to the ryots of those Jagirdars who could not give relief to their people. Those Jagirdars who stood in need of cash, either for their own maintenance or for that of their subjects, obtained it on easy terms from the Famine Department (Appendix **F**). The generous policy of charging no interest on any kind of advances made during the famine to the cultivators, Jagirdars, and others speaks for itself ; but I should ill discharge my duty if I were to fail to bring the public feeling of gratefulness for this boon to the notice of Your Highness.

15. It may be here noticed that the State spent Rs. 52,478-12-8½ after the famine as a result of which many poor people have been saved from starvation. The measures taken to save the cattle may be accounted eminently satisfactory, for only 1,030 bullocks died of all causes during the famine and many of these deaths were due to natural causes unconnected with famine. 1,215 bullocks have been purchased by the State and distributed amongst the needy cultivators to repair this wastage. The addition of 2,948 new wells to the existing number of 2,180 wells, will materially help the State in case of another famine and add to the prosperity of the ryots in ordinary years. The Revenue Department has been able to add fifty-two new Santis to those already existing.

16. This brief report on what has been accomplished will be complete if I may be permitted to bring to Your Highness' notice the excellent work done by K. S. Bhabhutsinghji, the Revenue Commissioner of the State, and by his Assistant Famine Officers. I must also tender my best thanks for the very kind interest taken in the Famine programme of the State by the two Agents to the Governor, *viz.*, Mr. Maconochie and the Hon. Mr. Hill and to Major Wood, the Political Agent in charge of Jhalawad Prant, whose own endeavours during the famine have met with such conspicuous success in this Prant.

Your Highness has the satisfaction of knowing that your liberality and personal exertions have been rewarded by the complete success of the measures undertaken to meet this great adversity. The resources of the State were equal to the emergency, and no recourse was had to borrowing, either from the British Government or from private capitalists. Nor was there any increase in crime in the State during the famine, a fact which at once indicates the co-operation of your contented subjects with Your Highness and the efficiency of the police force.

17. In conclusion, I would bring to notice the imperative necessity of the Revenue Department providing every year for the construction of new wells, which in the future will help the ryots to face the horrors of famine with assurance. It is also most necessary that fodder should be stored in good seasons ; our own experience and that of other afflicted areas amply confirms this. To quote the report of the Kathiawar Central Famine Relief Committee, " the great bulk of hay in proportion to its cost and the enormous quantities required make its transport difficult and the railways are shown by experience to be unable to cope with the traffic. This year most traders and charity organisations alike found themselves unable to move all the grass they had bought for import. Immense quantities of hay go to utter waste in ordinary years because they do not repay the cost of cutting and carting. Such grass could be bought at a small cost in ordinary years and should be stacked and preserved as an assurance against years of drought."

I have appended for information all forms sanctioned for the Famine Department, as they may be useful for future guidance.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MANSINHJI JHALA,

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **A.**

Comparative statement of rainfall in Dhrangadhra :—

	Inches.	Cents.
1911-12	3	38
Average of the preceding five years	22	62

APPENDIX **B.**

Huzur Order No. 154 of 1911.

The following scheme is sanctioned to save our ryots from the calamities of famine owing to the failure of the rains in the current year.

K. S. Bhabhutsinhji, Revenue Commissioner of the State, is appointed Chief Famine Officer, and the Mahalkaris as Assistant Famine Officers over and above their current duties.

The following temporary establishment, besides the present Revenue staff, is sanctioned to facilitate the famine work of the Officers :—

For the Office of Chief Famine Officer—

1 Accounts Clerk on Rs. 15.

2 Surveyors on Rs. 15 each.

1 Correspondence Clerk on Rs. 10.

For Assistant Revenue Officers—

6 Clerks on Rs. 10 each.

12 Mukadums on Rs. 7 each.

The Famine Officers are directed to send people who have no means of maintenance on State Relief works.

The following standard of wages to be allowed to men on Relief works is sanctioned :—

Males	Ans.	2	0	per day.
Females	„	1	9	„
Boys	„	1	6	„
Children in arms who cannot work	„	0	9	„

The destitute and helpless should be sent to the Ma Saheb Shri Sunderba Saheb's Anathashram. The Bhayats, Mulgirasias and other land-holders are ordered to open Relief works in their villages for their ryots and to pay them wages sanctioned for the State subjects.

The Famine Officers should at once arrange to open cattle camps and should see that cattle do not die for want of fodder.

The Chief Medical Officer is directed to ask the Hospital Assistant to take proper sanitary precautions on Relief works.

When any epidemic breaks out in a cattle camp, the Famine Officer should report it to the Veterinary Surgeon, who should at once proceed to the spot and take stringent measures to prevent spread of the epidemic.

We hope that our Officers will not be backward in their duties to save our ryots from the calamities of famine.

15*th September* 1911.

GENERAL BRANCH,
HUZUR OFFICE, DHRANGADHRA.

(Sd.) M. R. GHANSHYAMSINHJI,
Maharana Raj Saheb.

APPENDIX C.

Cattle Statement on 1st April 1911—

Name of Mahal.	Number of Cattle.
Panchkoshi	5,581
Halvad	12,166
Seetapur	7,496
Methan	6,213
Umarda	3,759
Charadva	17,531
Total ...	52,746 (including 16,000 bullocks.)

Note.—1,030 bullocks died of natural death in famine.
1,315 bullocks are purchased after famine.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the number of wells for irrigation in 1911 in comparison with that of an ordinary year :—

Name of State.	Wells.
Dhrangadhra, 1911-12	5,128
Ordinary year	2,180
Total increase ...	2,948

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved in Dhrangadhra during the famine year and the expense incurred :—

Number of Men, Women and Children.	Expense. Rs.	a.	p.
800	31,498	12	8½

APPENDIX F.

Statement of advances made from State :—

Purchase for which advanced.	Cultivators. Rs.	a.	p.	Mulgirasias. Rs.	a.	p.
Seeds	6,113	4	0	.....		
Fodder	7,320	0	0	.....		
Wells	7,204	12	0	.....		
Maintenance	42,317	1	9	12,493	8	0
Kosh Varat	5,421	0	0	.....		
Bullocks...	5,107	12	0	.....		
Total ...	73,483	13	9	12,493	8	0
Grand Total Rs. ...	85,977	5	9			

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DHRANGADHRA STATE

FOR THE

Year ending the 31st March 1914.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1914.

No. 112 of 1914.

To

His Highness

MAHARANA SHREE GHANSHYAMSINHJI BAHADUR,

RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

In obedience to Your Highness' orders, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of the State for the year ending the 31st of March 1914.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MANSINH S. JHALA,

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

INTRODUCTION.

It is a truism to say that the keynote of successful administration is finance, and that in India sound finance connotes a sound land policy. In both these respects the progress in the State of Dhrangadhra during the past two years has been marked.

For the second year in succession the State was, in 1913-14, favoured with abundant and well-distributed rains, which reacted most favourably on the finances. The revenue during the year reached a total of Rs. 20·25 lakhs, and this permitted, after providing liberally for the growing administrative needs of the State, of the provision of Rs. 3·28 lakhs toward the repayment of the loan from the Government of India and Rs. 2·04 lakhs towards the guaranteed loan and arrears of tribute, in addition to the discharge of large floating liabilities. The financial position is so strong that during the current year the State will be in a position to set aside a further Rs. 1·50 lakhs toward the repayment of the Government and the guaranteed loans, besides constructing the Dhrangadhra-Halvad extension of the existing railway from revenue.

Economically the State has experienced the change in rural conditions which is remarked in other progressive parts of India. The high prices of export crops, particularly of cotton, have induced the extension of cultivation and the substitution of export for food crops. The area of uncultivated waste has been considerably reduced, and now chiefly consists of lands of poor quality; the area under cotton has largely increased, and the production of food grains has diminished. Several measures have been adopted to increase the economic stability of the cultivating classes. The introduction of a permanent tenancy, with the right of alienation, has given the cultivators a more personal interest in the condition of their holdings and encouraged the improvement of cultivation. It has also induced a considerable influx of cultivators from outside the limits of the State. Loans for genuinely agricultural purposes are freely advanced from the Treasury at six per cent. interest. Takavi remissions were made to the extent of Rs. 75,000 in order to lighten the burden of famine debt. Horse-breeding is encouraged, and the extension of the railway will provide additional transport facilities.

These improved economic conditions, which are reflected in the finances, are equally demonstrated by the trade statistics. The imports increased in value from Rs. 7·65 lakhs to Rs. 12·72 lakhs, and the exports were Rs. 49·85 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 50·17 lakhs, the slight decline in value being attributable to fluctuations in the price of cotton. The cotton trade, which is now the backbone of the prosperity of the State, has been further encouraged by the improvement of the ginning and pressing facilities, whilst great care is exercised to maintain the high quality of the staple. These changed economic conditions, as elsewhere, have brought their own problems in their train. Not only is the cost of labour rising, but there is an actual deficiency in the supply. Labourers had to be imported from Marwad and Khandesh in order to construct

the extension of the railway. In Dhrangadhra, as in other parts of India, the labour question is becoming acute, and will soon demand a resolute and concerted attempt to solve it.

In other fields signs of progress are apparent. There is an increasing demand for education, especially education in English, which has been met by the improvement and expansion of the existing institutions, and the liberal grant of scholarships to enable promising students to pursue their higher studies. Education in the State, both primary and secondary, is entirely free. Thefts decreased, in part owing to the increased efficiency of the Police, in part to the general prosperity of the community.

The public health was good, and there were no cases of epidemic disease. Further provision has been made for the care of the sick by opening four new dispensaries in the Districts, adding an operation theatre to the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Dhrangadhra, and providing a Zenana Hospital, which will be in charge of a Lady Doctor. The judicial machinery has been strengthened, the standard of the Police raised, and communications improved by the constructions of roads and telephones. With one exception, all outstanding disputes with the Bhayats and Mulgirasias have been settled, and the relations of the State with the Representative and Officers of the Paramount Power and with the neighbouring States are of the most cordial description.

These results were achieved under the personal control of His Highness the Raj Saheb, whose energy and influence welded the personnel of the State into a loyal and zealous body of officers, united in the desire to secure the still further prosperity of the State and its subjects.

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Report of the Administration of the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1913-14.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Situation.

The State of Dhrangadhra, as stated in the previous administration reports, is situated to the north of the Peninsula of Kathiawar and to the south of the lesser Runn of Cutch, between 23·13° and 22·33° N. Latitude and 71·48° and 71° east Longitude, and is divided into 6 Mahals or Talukas, *viz.*, Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Charadva, Umerda, Seetapur and Methan. It is now contemplated that Halvad and Tikar Mahals, which were combined few years ago, should be separated for facility in Administration.

Physical Aspect.

2. The territory presents different aspects, being in some parts, such as Umerda and Dhrangadhra (Panchkoshi) Mahals, quite hilly; while in the remaining Mahals of Seetapur, Methan, Charadva and Halvad, the country is almost flat.

Climate.

3. The climate of Dhrangadhra on the whole is healthy, though excessive heat is felt in the villages bordering on the Runn of Cutch, particularly in summer.

Area.

4. The State owns 146 villages, (inclusive of Prangadh, recently established in loving memory of the late lamented Jamnagarwala Rani Saheb, Prânkunvarba) covering an approximate area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the area of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn. The State also owns Vantas in the villages of Kumarkhan, Aniali, Wasvelia and Savlana situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Population.

5. The population of the State, according to the census figures of 1911, stands at 79,142, but it has considerably increased since then.

Tribute.

6. The State pays an annual Tribute of Rs. 40,671 to the British Government and Rs. 4,006 as Jortalbi to the Junagadh State.

Revenue.

7. The annual gross revenue of the State during the year under report, inclusive of that derived from the earnings of the Dhrangadhra State Railway, was Rs. 20,25,220.

Raj Kutumb.

8. His Highness Maharana Shree Ghanshyamsinhji Saheb Bahadur is the Ruling Chief. He is the head of all the Jhala Rajput families and exercises the powers of a ruler of a First Class State. His Highness continued to be in good health throughout the year.

After the demise of Her Highness Maharani Shree Prankunvarba Saheb, His Highness married Princess Anandkunvarba, daughter of the late Chief of Kotda-Sangani. She has borne His Highness a daughter.

The elder daughter of His Highness, Ba Shree Sajan-Kunvarba, who is now three years old, continues to be under the personal supervision of His Highness; her health is good.

Marriages in the Rajya-Kutumb.

9. Of His Highness' three sisters, Ba Shri Mayakunvarba Saheb was married to the Maharaj Kumar Shree Mansinhji of Partapgadh on 11th June 1913. After the demise of His Highness' mother Sunderba Saheb, Ba Shri Mayakunvarba Saheb was under the personal guardianship of His Highness, who was very anxious that she should acquire an education and accomplishments suitable to her position, and hence bestowed great care upon her upbringing. It was but natural then that His Highness should consider his sister's marriage to be a memorable event and should desire that the festivities in connection with it should be in keeping with his affection for her. A Working Committee was appointed to carry out the programme of the ceremonies under his personal supervision, and it reflects no small credit on all concerned that every function was a complete success.

Amongst the distinguished guests who graced the occasion were Mr. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor, His Highness the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Major Wood, Major Harold, Mr. Graham, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Turner, Major Hooten and the heir-apparent of Saila. There were also deputations from several other States of Kathiawad, Gujarat and Rajputana.

10. The other marriage celebrated during the year was that of Ba Shri Gulabji-Lal-Ba, daughter of His Highness the late Sir Mansinhji, with His Highness the Maha Rawal Shri Shalivahanji, of Jesulmere, on the 25th of November 1913. But it is very sad to have to record that, while this report was being sent to the press, His Highness Maha Rawal Shri breathed his last on the 11th April 1914.

11. Another sad event during the year was the lamentable demise of K. S. Parbatsinhji, uncle of His Highness, on the 2nd February 1914. His son K. S. Narsinhji being a minor, his giras has been taken under State Management and the young minor has been sent to the Rajkumar College for his education. Another Kumar educated there at the expense of the State is K. S. Samarsinhji. Both are reported to be doing fairly well.

Relations with Paramount Power.

12. His Highness' relations with the representative and the officers of the Paramount Power in the Province continue to be very cordial. To Mr. Sladen, Major Wood, Major Harold and Col. Carter, His Highness is much indebted for the interest they evinced in the affairs of the State.

Relations with Bhayats and Mulgirasias.

13. Nearly all the outstanding disputes with the Bhayats and Mulgirasias have been amicably settled; and in these settlements His Highness has shown great generosity in so remitting Bhayats' debts as to lighten the burden of interest, at the same time recovering the legitimate dues of the State. The only

exception is the case of K. S. Bhavanisinhji Meramansinhji, whose attitude still continues to be uncompromising, in spite of Government's approval of the action taken by the State in the matter of his Giras village.

Relations with the neighbouring States.

14. The relations of the State with its neighbouring States continue to be friendly and cordial.

Visitors.

15. Amongst the distinguished guests who visited Dhrangadhra during the year under report were Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sladen, Major Wood, Assistant Resident, Baroda, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, Major Harold, Col. Carter, Col. Abud, Mr. Procter Sims, Agency Engineer, and Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher.

His Highness' movements.

16. During the year His Highness visited the capitals of the friendly rulers of Bhavnagar, Morvi, Limdi, and Wadhwan. He was everywhere received very cordially and thus acquired a first hand information of the administration and the public institutions of the States mentioned. During his stay in Morvi, the subjects of that State took an opportunity of approaching His Highness and presenting him with an address of welcome to which he made an appropriate reply.

His Highness also visited Rajkot in connection with the meetings of the Governing Body of the Rajkumar College and the races. His Highness visited Poona for the first time in September 1913, and there he had an opportunity of meeting Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon and other high officers of Government. In addition to the above, His Highness visited most of the villages of the Dhrangadhra State by motor in order to obtain a personal knowledge of his country and people.

Birthday celebrations.

17. The 6th June 1913 being His Highness' birthday, was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. In the morning a Darbar was held which was attended by State officers, Bhayats and other citizens, when the release of prisoners, remissions and concessions to cultivators, and charitable donations to the poor were announced. This included (1) a sum of Rs. 75,000 as remissions to cultivators, being the amount of State Vera (dues) during the last famine; (2) a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Ma Saheb Shri Sunderba Anath-Ashram; (3) a grant of 1,200 maunds of grain to helpless widows; (4) founding of two King Edward Memorial Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem, for the encouragement of higher collegiate education among the subjects of Dhrangadhra; (5) a free grant of land to the Mahomedans for the erection of a mosque outside the Seetapur gate; and (6) the revision of the pay of Revenue Patels. Sweetmeats were ordered to be distributed to the students of the Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Taluka School and Victoria Jubilee Girls' School.

King Emperor's Birthday celebrations.

18. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor George V was celebrated as a public holiday on the 3rd June 1913 with equal rejoicings. An Extraordinary Gazette was issued ordering a Military Parade in the morning with a salute of 31 guns and a *feu-de-joie*. Sweets were distributed to the schoolchildren and to the inmates of the Ma Saheb Shree Sunderba Anath-Ashram. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was also ordered to be spent upon planting new trees,

Viceroy's birth-day celebrations.

19. In consequence of the providential escape of H. E. the Viceroy from the dastardly attempt on his life at the time of the State Entry into Delhi in December 1912, His Excellency's birthday was celebrated with great *éclat* and rejoicings all over the State on the 20th June 1913. This day was observed as a public holiday and the children were entertained with sweets, etc., at a cost of Rs. 500.

Mahajan Strike.

20. In the month of August 1913, the Mahajan of Dhrangadhra, at the instigation of certain evil-minded agitators, ordered a general strike, objecting to the city survey; and in spite of the conciliatory attitude of the Darbar declined to resume business. The Darbar was forced to pass an enactment to restore normal conditions.

Donations.

21. In the year under report His Highness was pleased to order the following donations towards various objects of charities and public utility:—

Rs. 1,700 Rajkot Native Gymkhana ;

Rs. 501 Panjrapole, Bhavnagar ;

Rs. 1,001 Palitana Flood Relief Fund ;

Rs. 1,001 South African Indian Fund ;

Rs. 500 Medical Society, Rajkot.

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

General.

His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Ghanshyamsinhji is the supreme ruling authority, exercising the full powers of a First Class State.

The general administration is conducted under His Highness' directions by the Dewan, who is assisted by the Judicial Assistant and the Private Secretary.

The various departments of the administration are controlled by their heads, whose powers are defined and exercised within their respective spheres, and who have acquired high efficiency under His Highness' personal superintendence.

Administration.

2. Rana Shri Mansinhji S. Jhala has continued to be Dewan since 1912. Changes in the principal offices, during the year under report, may be briefly noted as under :—

Mr. Amritlal T. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., was appointed Sar Nyayadhish, *vice* Mr. Devshanker.

The separation of Revenue from Judicial functions at Halvad, brought about by the appointment of Mr. Manilal Dayalji Mehta, B.A., LL.B., having worked satisfactorily, a similar change has been introduced this year at Seetapur

by the probationary appointment of a District Pleader to work as Nyayadhish there.

Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B.A., S.T.C., Educational Superintendent, was relieved of his High School duties by the appointment of Mr. Kripashanker Dayashanker Acharya, M.A., as Headmaster, Sir Ajitsinhji High School.

Mr. Ratilal K. Shitwala, the State Agent, was transferred to the account office to assist the Accountant General, who combines in himself the charges of the account office and the Rajaya Kharach Office and who was overworked.

Miss Ruth Dewaji, L. M. & S., and Miss Sumitra Navel Kishore, H. A., were appointed Lady Doctor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon, respectively, in the Prankunverba Zenana Hospital.

Revenue Administration.

3. As reported last year, the Revenue Department continues under the direct charge of Kumar Shri Bhabhutsinhji, who was given an extra Junior-Assistant this year. This Department continued to do very good work.

Land Revenue.

4. The collection of Land Revenue is conducted on the time-honoured system of " Bhagbatai ", except for the villages of Khakharala, Bhavanigadh and Isadra Patti, which pay nominal *Udhad* in lieu of *Vajevero* and other dues. The grant of a permanent tenancy, or the introduction of the Butta system, two years ago has given the cultivators a conviction of their personal interest in the condition of their holdings and has thus encouraged them to improve cultivation, to the benefit of themselves as well as of the State. The system gives cultivators facilities to alienate their lands and it has been proved to be very attractive by an influx of new cultivators who have come to reside within the State limits, thus increasing the land under cultivation. During the year 16 holdings were transferred by their holders to other cultivators.

Agriculture.

5. The following table shows the extent of (*a*) cultivated, (*b*) irrigated and (*c*) uncultivated land during the last 5 years :—

1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Remarks.
(*a*) 6,037	6,342	6,394	6,495	6,529	Santies.
(*b*) 2,632	1,794	3,850	2,384	2,188	Acres.
(*c*) 26,394	25,182	21,663	21,000	19,963	Acres.

The decrease in the irrigated area is due to the fact that owing to the good monsoon, cultivators developed the cultivation of cotton, which is not included in the category of irrigated crops. Moreover in good years cultivators do not resort to well irrigation, as they have to do in lean years. This year the cotton crops occupied an area of 140,807 acres, as against 125,978 in the preceding year, causing a simultaneous decrease in grain crops. The statement

below gives comparative details of the cultivated area, with the crops grown, in acres :—

No.	Mahals.	Samvat 1968.						Samvat 1969.					
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Mug, Adad, &c.	Til seeds.	Wheat	Cotton.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Mug, Adad, &c.	Til seeds.	Wheat	Cotton.
1	Halvad ...	17,754	24,936	3,161	1,192	235	40,990	19,314	25,257	3,518	1,243	157	41,478
2	Seetapur ...	9,168	14,926	1,452	164	225	26,719	8,661	13,138	1,165	255	50	30,793
3	Methan ...	7,058	10,137	807	206	19	20,152	5,464	7,822	312	269	5	25,349
4	Charadva ...	5,029	7,549	1,869	2,842	202	13,004	4,075	7,676	1,400	382	108	13,759
5	Umarda ...	1,114	3,198	1,263	1,096	317	6,049	1,928	3,562	2,344	1,115	349	7,062
6	Panchkoshi...	8,574	18,082	572	2,473	319	19,064	7,584	10,247	589	3,523	125	22,366
	Total...	48,697	78,828	9,124	7,923	1,317	1,25,978	47,026	67,702	9,388	7,187	794	1,40,807

Live-stock.

6. The number of agricultural live-stock at the end of the year rose to 17,546 from 17,159 of 1912-13. The number of wells has remained the same as the last year.

Takavi.

7. The loans advanced to tenants and others during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,272 as against Rs. 85,977 advanced during the preceding year, which was a lean year.

Agricultural Bank.

8. These loans in the shape of takavi are advanced from the State Treasury. The rate of interest charged is fixed at 6 per cent., and the cultivators are granted easy terms of repayment. These loans are only advanced either for buying agricultural stock or implements ; in no case are loans advanced from the Agricultural Bank for celebrating either marriages or funeral obsequies. The usefulness of the Agricultural Bank is further augmented by authorizing the Vahivatdars in charge of the Mahals to make advances in cases of necessity without referring to the superior authorities.

Remissions.

9. The cultivators in the State were granted remissions to the munificent total of Rs. 75,000 on His Highness' birthday, namely, the entire interest on the large takavi before the end of the season in Samvat year 1969.

Uncultivated Land.

10. This enabled the cultivators to hold more land, and in that way during the year nearly 1,037 acres of waste land were put under the plough ; steps are still being taken to reduce the area of uncultivated land, which is more or less an inferior class of soil.

Forest Department.

11. His Highness having found it necessary to develop this branch of the Revenue Department has sanctioned a special officer to work under the Revenue Commissioner. He was placed in charge of the State *bids* and forests, and was also instructed to preserve and as far as possible to increase trees in the State forests.

Wantas.

12. Mr. Jiwanlal M. Shukla, B.A., LL.B., continues to be special Vakil to safeguard the interests of the State in the Vantas situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

13. At the close of the year under report there were four estates under the Court of Wards. Estate of Minors.

14. The long standing disputes with the Vaghalas of Savalana and the Girasias of Bhechada were amicably settled. Giras Settlement.

15. The Surveyors employed in the Revenue Department were profitably used in supervising the erection and repairs of new and old bundhs or embankments. Revenue Survey.

16. The Salt Works belonging to the State situated at Kuda produced Ghassia Salt sufficient for the internal requirements of the State proper, and for those of some of the neighbouring States. Kuda Salt-Works.

The total Revenue realized under this head amounted to Rs. 4,020, exclusive of Rs. 7,000 received from the Paramount Power annually as compensation.

17. The State maintains the following gardens and bagichas for State purposes, as also to afford recreation to the public :— Horticulture.

1. Maha Saheb's Garden.
2. Jaswantbag.
3. Motibag.
4. Bagicha at Charadwa.

The total expense under this head amounted to Rs. 15,207.

18. Horse breeding in the State Paddock, started recently, was continued during the year under report. State Paddock.

The number of stallions in the Paddock was six, three Arabs and two Kathis. One Arab stallion died of hernia.

Thirty-five mares belonging to the various departments of the State were covered during the year, and twenty-six mares belonging to private individuals were covered to encourage and revive horse breeding.

There are at present 12 brood mares and the mares belonging to other State departments were covered and used for breeding purposes.

The young stock numbered 15 colts and 11 fillies ; 1 colt and 3 fillies were taken up by the Stable Superintendent in charge of His Highness' private stables.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Appendix II gives list of the Laws and Rules in force in the State. The following rules and enactments were passed during the year :— Legislation.

(1) Rules regarding the supervision and surveillance over criminal tribes such as Mianas, &c.
(2) Cattle Trespass Act.
(3) Rules regulating dramatic performances.

Military.

Immediately after his accession His Highness, as mentioned in previous reports, commenced to reduce the cost of the Military without detriment to its efficiency. In pursuance of this policy he absorbed the "Infantry Unit" into the armed and unarmed Police. In this way the efficiency and the strength of the police force were increased while the cost of maintaining the "Makhwan" Infantry, which was rather a reserve force than a useful unit, was saved. With slight modifications in the strength of Officers and the nature of their duties "The Maharaja's Own Lancers" and the State Artillery were retained.

(*a*) Lancers.

The State Lancers are a body consisting of 75 troopers and Officers under the command of the Senior A.D.C., K. S. Doongersinhji. Ordinarily they serve as escorts and Huzur guards and help the police in patrolling duties. They are also advantageously utilized in guarding the State frontiers against the inroads of barvatias and dacoits.

The arms possessed by the Lancers are muzzle-loading rifles, cavalry regulation swords and lances.

With a view to maintaining the traditional spirit of the Zala Rajput race, recruitment in the Lancers is as far as practicable confined to Zala Rajputs.

The horses provided for the Lancers of the State are black Walers, and all of them are kept in excellent condition owing to the careful supervision exercised by Risaldar Major Sherkhan.

The unit maintains its usual efficiency in drill and riding.

During the marriage festivities of His Highness' sister the officers and men of the unit made a very smart appearance and were fortunate enough to secure many prizes.

(*b*) Artillery.

The sanctioned strength of the force including officers is thirty ; but for want of suitable recruits the strength of the Force was 19 at the end of the year. The State owns a horse battery of four guns of modern pattern and the men are armed with muzzle-loading carbines and swords.

The unit is utilized in furnishing a guard at the Palace and at the Artillery head-quarters, over and above the ordinary duties of firing salutes and time guns.

Recruitment in this unit is confined to the sturdy race of Sindhis residing in the village of Tikkar in the State.

The drill and the general efficiency of the unit is fully maintained under the Risaldar Hasam Nathoo, who holds this post as an hereditary adjunct ; it has been so filled for the last three generations.

The horses provided for guns and officers number 18 and are all black Walers.

(*c*) Band.

The sanctioned strength of the State Band is 27 men, including the Bandmaster.

The band is recruited chiefly from Goanese and local Mahomedans, and had no vacancy at the end of the year. The band is attached to the State Police and continues its usefulness under Mr. Pinto, the Bandmaster.

His Highness has been pleased to order the Band to play on different days at different places in and outside the Capital, thus affording entertainment to the public.

Police

The absorption of the Infantry into regular armed and unarmed police necessitated a thorough reorganization of the police force. Aided by a first-hand knowledge of the Police in England, and the experience obtained when holding the post of Police Commissioner during his father's life-time, His Highness placed this department on a very sound basis. The Force, under the control of K. S. Natwarsinhji, Commissioner of Police, has maintained a high standard of efficiency, and consists of :—

(1) One Superintendent,
(2) One Assistant Superintendent,
(3) One Headquarter Inspector,
(4) Six Chief Constables,
(5) 303 Constables and Head Constables.
(6) 40 Mounted Sawars.
(7) 12 Camel Sawars.
(8) 77 Police Patels.
(9) 300 Pagis and Pasaitas.

This Force is divided into different detachments according to the exigency of the service, and local requirements.

Recruitment and Training.

Recruitment in the regular police is confined as far as practicable to the subjects of the State and efforts are being made to secure a literate personnel.

The regrading scheme, sanctioned last year, fixing better emoluments, seems to be working satisfactorily in attracting a better class of recruits, inasmuch as that there were only 13 vacancies at the end of the current year, as against 65 in the preceding year.

The task of recruiting the village police with better material is difficult on account of the high wages of labour prevailing ; hence a scheme has been submitted, which is under the consideration of His Highness, to providing better pay. At present there are 40 vacancies in the sanctioned strength of the village police.

The Mounted Sawars (Horse and Camel) are composed entirely of Sepoys from Halvad, known as " Miran, " and at the close of the year there was only one vacancy in this unit.

The arms possessed by the foot and the mounted police are the same as last year. They are kept in good condition. A qualified armourer was appointed this year to execute repairs.

This year improvements were made in the shooting capacity of the regular police by frequent ball-practice at the rifle range recently established by the Commissioner of Police.

Efforts are being made, under the supervision of the Headquarter Inspector, to give elementary legal training and the instruction in police duties. An examination of Chief Constables in Police Law was held with the result that four of the Chief Constables were successful. The drill was good.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 69,852 as against Rs. 59,740 in the preceding year.

Over and above carrying out the ordinary duties of prevention and detection of crime and collection and communication of information and intelligence, the police force is utilized to furnish guards at the palaces, jail, lock-ups, and treasuries.

Police Work.

Appendix V gives the number of offences reported persons arrested, accused sent up for trial, number of convictions obtained and discharges and acquittals made. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage of convictions to those sent up for trial was 53·3 against 58·2 in the preceding year.

The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 1,854 as against Rs. 3,077 last year ; and of the property recovered Rs. 859 as against Rs. 1,742 ; giving a percentage of 46 as against 56. The steady decline in the value of the property alleged to have been stolen is due to better supervision and to the comparatively prosperous year.

Particulars of crimes committed, detected, and punished are given in Appendix VII. Of the total number of reported crimes 106 were cognizable as against 128 in the preceding year; 52 were due to thefts of various kinds, 2 to criminal breaches of trust, 3 to grievous hurt with or without dangerous weapons and the rest were miscellaneous offences of a minor nature.

Judiciary.
(*a*) Courts.

The Huzur Court presided over by His Highness is the final and the highest tribunal of Civil and Criminal justice in the State. Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B., is in the charge of this Court as Judicial Assistant.

The Sessions and Civil Court presided over by Mr. Amritlal T. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., as Sar Nyayadhish, has on the Original Civil Side Jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 5,000 and Small Causes Court powers over money suits up to Rs. 25 in the Panch-Koshi Mahal. On the criminal side it has full Sessions powers as also the disciplinary jurisdiction of the District Magistrate. Besides, it exercises appellate jurisdiction over all the subordinate Courts, civil and criminal.

The subordinate Courts are those of the Munsiffs and Magistrates combined in the designations of Nyayadhishes and Thandars as under :—

3. The Court of Dhrangadhra Nyayadhish takes cognizance of suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000 and exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate,

Formerly it had limited appellate jurisdiction also, but it being found inconvenient to continue that sort of dual authority the appellate powers have been transferred to the Sar Nyayadhish Court. Mr. Popatlal S. Patel, B.A., LL.B., a native of Tikkar under Dhrangadhra, presides over this Court.

4. Mr. Manilal D. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., is in charge of the Court at Halvad exercising jurisdiction in civil matters over suits up to the value of Rs. 3,000 and in criminal matters the full powers of a First Class Magistrate. His work being found satisfactory His Highness has been pleased to increase his salary by Rs. 15 per mensem.

5. Mr. Manilal V. Kothari, District Pleader, is in charge of the Seetapur Court and is invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate and hears suits up to the value of Rs. 500.

6 and 7. Besides these, there are two minor Courts of Thandars, one at Charadwa and another at Umerda, both hearing suits up to the value Rs. 250, and exercising the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

(b) Working.

The departmental powers of the above-mentioned Nyayadhish and Thandars are defined by Huzur Hukam No. 121/D, 9th July 1912. They are all directly subordinate to the Sar Nyayadhish and through and with him are under the control of the Huzur Court, to which statements of their work are regularly submitted and checked.

Appendix VIII contains a statement showing the number of offences reported to and dealt with by Criminal Courts.

It will be seen therefrom that these Courts tried 541 persons in connection with 445 offences; of these 100 were convicted, 25 acquitted, 368 discharged, 1 died and 9 were referred to higher Courts. Of the convicts none was transported for life and 39 were only fined. In appeal, the sentences of 6 persons were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

Appendices X, XI, XII deal with the work of Civil Courts, showing the nature, value and disposal of Original Suits, results in appeals and number of applications for execution of decrees, with their results. The total number of suits, applications and appeals filed during the year under report, together with the balance of the previous year, came to 1,690. Of these, 978 suits, 447 applications and 19 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 246 on the file for the next year.

(c) Registration.

It will be seen from Appendix XV that 379 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,49,519-0-6 were registered during the year, realizing a sum of Rs. 3,325-8-2½ as against Rs. 2,474-3-4 in the preceding year.

(d) Extradition.

Fifteen persons were extradited through the Agency for trial; all except 1 were tried, and all except 9 were convicted, and 1 is awaiting trial. Some States prefer to have direct dealings with this State; accordingly 3 persons were extradited direct from States concerned, and all of them were discharged.

Rajya Prakarani, Bhayati and Settlement Court.

8. As mentioned in the previous reports, this Court is now in charge of an independent Judge, Mr. Hurjiwan Shamji Parekh, a District Pleader. There were in the beginning of the year 7 cases on the file, 5 more were instituted, 3 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9. The Judge of the Bhayati Court also inspects boundary pillars and attends to the numbering and re-adjusting the same, with the help of surveyors.

Jail.

9. There is one central jail at Dhrangadhra and there are four lock-ups, one each at Halvad, Sitapur, Charadwa and Umerda. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Dhrangadhra Jail. The general health of prisoners in the jail was satisfactory. There was no death and no serious illness. The total number of prisoners in the jail and in the lock-ups was 88, as against 96 in the preceding year. During the year under report, a weaving class for carpets and cotton tape was opened for the benefit of prisoners on the occasion of His Highness' birthday.

The lock-ups are intended for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 15 days.

Municipalities.

10. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Dhrangadhra and one at Halvad, both financed by the State and placed under the direct management and control of State Officers. The personnel of the Dhrangadhra Municipality consists of Mr. Pherozsha Merwanji, Private Secretary to His Highness, as President, Mr. Bapuji Jamshedji as Secretary and Mr. Framji Kavasji Modi as Sanitary Inspector.

During the year under report another steam road roller was purchased for the Municipality at an expense of Rs. 6,500 and an Overseer, with special qualifications for road making, was appointed to help the Secretary in making and repairing new and old roads.

The Electrical Department continued to give the Municipality light for the streets over an area of about two miles.

These lights are situated on the principal streets and thoroughfares.

The lanes and by-lanes in the town are still lighted with kerosine oil lamps.

Fires.

11. During the year under report 5 fires broke out causing damage to the extent of Rs. 1,154. The Municipal staff was prompt on every occasion to extinguish the flames, with the help of the Police and the Lancers.

The budgeted expenditure on this head was sanctioned at Rs. 15,000, exclusive of the salaries of the Staff, the purchase of the additional steam roller, and an addition of 42 bullocks and watering and waste carts.

The income of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 3,735-9-3.

The Halvad Municipality works under the chairmanship of Mr. Manilal Dayalji, B.A., LL.B., local Nyayadhish, with a Secretary as his Assistant. The actual expenditure for this Municipality, exclusive of the salaries of the Staff, rose from Rs. 943 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,178.

CHAPTER IV.

Production, Distribution and Finance.

Rainfall.

In Appendix XVII is given a tabular statement showing the rainfall during the year; the following comparative statement shows the rainfall during the last five years :—

Years.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Inches	21·81	22·36	3·38	23·64	24·90

During the year we were most fortunate in having seasonable rains. The rainfall was in excess of the normal and was fairly well distributed. The cultivators for the last few years having realized bumper cotton crops went in for sowing more cotton than usual. Thus we had exceptional cotton crops this year in place of the irrigated crops of last year.

Prices and Wages.

2. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of the staple food grains during the year. The following were the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour :—

(1) Skilled labour—

Masons, 1 rupee to $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee per day.

Carpenters, 1 rupee to $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee per day.

Sawyers, 12 annas to a rupee per day.

Bricklayers, 14 annas to a rupee per day.

(2) Unskilled labour—

Males 8 annas and females 6 annas per day.

The skilled and unskilled labourers are much in demand and hence great difficulty is felt in supplying the wants of the State in this direction. A large number of labourers had to be imported from Marwad and Khandesh for the railway extension work. From this it will be evident that the labour problem is becoming a very serious one, and the time may come when the labour problem in India, as a whole, will have to be seriously faced and solved.

Banks.

3. As the Jalawad Bank did not serve the purposes for which it was intended, it was closed ; but the merchants and others who require loans for the purposes of commerce are accommodated with money and financed by the State Treasury Officer and Accountant-General.

The Agricultural Bank serves a most useful purpose in supplying the monetary needs of agriculturists at a very low rate of interest. During the year under report advances to the extent of Rs. 13,272 were made to the agriculturists for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and other agricultural requisites.

Trade.

4. The total value of imports during the year in the city of Dhrangadhra was Rs. 12,72,496 as against Rs. 7,65,812 in the preceding year ; the exports amounted to Rs. 49,85,557 as against Rs. 50,17,920 in the preceding

year. The slight decrease in the export trade was due to the constant variations in the prices of the principal article of export, namely, cotton. The appreciable increase in the import trade was mainly due to the larger demand for ghee, wheat, rice, cloth, silk, tobacco, sugar and timber.

Manufactures and Industries.

5. Amongst the most important manufactures of the State are stone-ware—filters, stone utensils, grinding mills, etc.; several classes of metal-work, which are exported in large quantities ; stone for building purposes and lime concrete. A considerable minor industry is the manufacture of fine snuff, which is highly appreciated outside the State.

Factories.

6. There are two ginning factories and one cotton press at Dhrangadhra. The old ginning factory, which had fifty gins, was demolished, and a new one with seventy gins in a fire-proof building was built during the year. The new factory was opened by H. H. Sir Waghji, Thakore Saheb of Morvi, whose distinguished name it bears, to shew the happy relations existing between two Rulers.

At Halvad the existing gin factory was enlarged by the addition of twenty new gins. The ginning factory at Seetapur continued to do good work. These ginning factories and the cotton baling press have unquestionably given a very powerful impetus to trade and furnished commercial facilities to the subjects of the State. The number of gins in ginning factories at the end of the year was 178, as against 134 last year.

To prevent damage by fire hydrants at very short intervals were installed in all the factories and in the cotton market, and storage water tanks were built on raised platforms. There were in consequence no serious outbreaks of fire in the factories during the year.

Electrical Installation.

7. The State owns its own electric power station where current is produced by two suction gas-engine plants. The power is supplied to the palaces, guesthouses, to the Municipality for street lighting and to private individuals and officers who desire to purchase it. More than two miles of main street are illuminated by incandescent electric lamps. No serious trouble was experienced at the generating station during the year, though there were three mishaps of less than half an hour's duration. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 7,200 and the plant cost Rs. 1,09,000.

Telephones.

8. The principal places in Dhrangadhra City are connected by telephone and 24 telephones were working during the year. With a view to expedite and facilitate official and urgent business, it is proposed to connect the chief centres in the Mahals with the capital by telephone; and at present the Halvad and Charadva Mahal line is nearing completion. The village telephone line will be about 150 miles long and is expected to be completed shortly, as the work is proceeding rapidly. The telephone system is under the direct charge of the Electrical Engineer, Mr. Manekji Balsara. A new exchange sanctioned last year is ready for occupation and is located in front of the electical power house.

9. The financial year of the State begins on the 1st of the month of Kartic, according to the Samvat year, and ends on Divali day. Appendix XXII gives a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the State. From that it will be seen that the year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,483, to which were added during the year under report Rs.20,25,220 from various sources of revenue. Deducting therefrom Rs. 20,17,847 on the debit side, including Peshkashi, Jortalbi, part-payment towards guaranteed and Government loans and discharge of other debts and the expenses of these marriages, there remains to be carried forward a balance of Rs. 16,856 in cash and about Rs. 1,50,000 worth of cotton and grain that remain unsold in the State warehouses. Finance.

During the year under report, owing to the high revenue receipts and in spite of the heavy expenditure of the three marriages in the family of His Highness, the financial position improved so materially that it was found possible to set aside Rs. 3,28,221 towards the repayment of the Government loan which had remained unpaid since the time of H. H. Sir Mansinhji. The State also paid Rs. 2,04,000 towards the guaranteed loan and all arrears of tribute.

From the finances of the current year the State will be in a position not only to set aside Rs. 1,50,000 towards the repayment of the Government and guaranteed loans, but will also to construct the Dhrangadhra-Halvad extension of the existing railway line out of the savings from the revenue.

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

During the year the following Institutions gave Medical Relief in the State :— Medical Institutions.

1. The " Prince of Wales " Hospital at Dhrangadhra (for both Out-patients and In-patients).
2. The Maconochie Dispensary at Dhrangadhra, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of which is in medical charge of the Central Jail at Dhrangadhra and of the State Police and Forces.
3. The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad.
4. The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Seetapur.
5. The Charadva Dispensary.
6. The Tikar Dispensary.
7. The Methan Dispensary.
8. The Wood Dispensary at Kuntalpur.

} These four new Dispensaries were opened at the end of the year 1912.

Medical relief is given gratis at State expense at all the above-named institutions, but in-patients are treated only at the " Prince of Wales " Hospital at Dhrangadhra.

Besides these institutions, a Zenana Hospital is being built in the town of Dhrangadhra in memory of Her Lamented Highness the late Rani Shri

Pran-Kuverba Saheb. A Lady Doctor, Miss Ruth Dewaji, L.M. & S., Bombay University, has been employed since July 1913, and when the Zenana Hospital is completed, it will be placed in her charge, aided by a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who has already been appointed. The Lady Doctor and her Assistant have been working at the " Prince of Wales " Hospital.

The Coronation Operation Room, referred to in last year's report as an addition to the " Prince of Wales " Hospital, is nearing completion, and when complete it will supply a long-felt necessity.

During the year 22,996 out-patients and 211 in-patients, giving a total of 23,207 persons were treated at these medical institutions. The figures for the previous year were 20,306 out-patients and 182 in-patients with a total of 20,488. The daily average attendance was 375·8 for out-patients and 14·4 for in-patients.

The total cost under this head was Rs. 19,381-10-7 against Rs. 13,078-3-0 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the opening and fitting up of four new dispensaries in the different Mahals of the State. (For details, *vide* Appendix XXIII).

The public health generally was good. The main diseases in order of frequency were malaria, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the skin, diseases of the ear and eye, and diseases of the respiratory system. There were no cases of plague, cholera or any other epidemic disease during the year. The State has been free of these diseases for several years past. Only 4 cases of small-pox occurred during the year, and with the energetic vaccination and re-vaccination of those willing to resort to it, there was no spread of the disease. No cases of measles have been recorded, as persons suffering from this disease rarely resort to medical treatment.

During the year 818 operations were performed, including 5 lithotomes and 10 litholopaxies for stone in the bladder and in 5 urethral calculi were removed. Of this number 90 were major operations and 728 were minor operations. As regards cases of poisoning, 165 persons were treated during the year, of which 30 were for snake-bite and 9 for opium poisoning.

Vital Statistics.

2. As regards the vital statistics (shown in Appendix XXIV), there was during the year under report an increase of 14 births and a decrease of 1,494 deaths as compared with respective figures for the last year. The registration work was, as usual, done by the Police.

Vaccination.

3. During the year 2,895 primary vaccinations and 37 re-vaccinations were performed, as against 2,728 and 3 respectively last year. The ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population was 36·2 as against 33·7 during the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 1,016-13-8 as against Rs. 1,333-9-4½ and the average cost of each successful case was Rs. 0-5-7 as against Rs. 0-7-11 during the previous year. The decrease in cost is due to the vaccination allowance of Rs.50 per month given to the Vaccination Superintendent having been added to his consolidated pay as Chief Medical Officer.

Smallpox appeared in 3 villages and only 5 persons were seized with it; energetic vaccination and re-vaccination carried out in the affected villages soon stopped the spread of the disease. During the previous year 4 villages were affected and 23 persons were infected.

Students in schools are perodically examined, and those not protected by vaccination are vaccinated and those with faint vaccination marks are, with the consent of their guardians, re-vaccinated. Inspection of students for vaccination and the vaccination work itself are done in the presence of the Headmaster.

The system hitherto in vogue has been arm to arm vaccination; but during the dry months of the year glycerinated calf lymph was periodically ordered from the Government Vaccine Depôt at Belgaum. This preserved lymph gave excellent results, as out of 334 primary vaccinations, 324 were successful, and in 33 cases there was a successful result out of 35 re-vaccinated. It is intended to give the preserved lymph an extended trial, and then gradually to do away with the arm-to-arm method. (For details, *vide* the following Tabular Statement):

Statement showing particulars of vaccination in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1913-14.

No.	Name of State.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Total Number of Villages.	Of the total number of Villages visited by			Number of Children.				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Small Pox.								Number of Persons successfully vaccinated per 1000 population.	Cost.		Remarks.
				Vaccinators.	Inspector.	Superintendent.	Total No. Vaccinated.		Number Inspected.			Number of Villages affected.	Number of Cases.								Total.	Per each successful case.	
							Successful.	Unsuccessful.	By Inspector.	By Superintendent.			Previously protected.			Previously unprotected.							
													Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.	Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.					
																					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Dhrangadhra ..	79,142	146	146	108	22	P. 2834 R. 35	43 2	2037	662	P. 97·8 R. 94·5	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	36·2	1,016 13 8	0 5 7	

Before closing this chapter I have again to express my sense of great satisfaction at the excellent and single-minded work that is being done by the veteran State Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Baria.

Veterinary.

4. The Veterinary Hospital is attached to the Huzur Stables under the Veterinary Graduate, Dr. Akbarkhan, G.B.V.C. In this Hospital all animals are treated free of charge. During the year 292 animals were treated as under :—208 horses, 65 colts, 14 dogs, 5 goats, and 5 major and 16 minor operations were performed. The total expenditure on this head came to Rs. 2,112-10-0, including the cost of medicine and instruments. There was no outbreak of any contagious disease.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Instruction.

The Educational Department is in charge of Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B. A., S.T.C. The offices of Educational Superintendent and of Head Master, Sir Ajitsinhji High School, which were previously combined in him,

were separated during the year by the appointment of Mr. Kripashankar Dayashankar Archarya, M.A., to the latter post. This arrangement will give the Educational Superintendent more time for supervision and inspection of schools and improvement of libraries, hostels and general culture. His departmental powers are defined by Huzur orders Nos. 32 and 129, dated 13th April 1901 and 27th July 1912, respectively. Education in this State, primary and secondary, is entirely free ; that it is appreciated may be gleaned from the ever increasing number of pupils attending the State Schools.

The total expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 2,843—the same as that of the previous year.

Institutions.

2. There is one High School at Dhrangadhra ; one Middle School teaching up to Standard V at Halvad ; Anglo-Vernacular Schools teaching up to Standard II at Tikar and Seetapur ; one Anglo-Vernacular School teaching Standard I at Charadva and 42 Vernacular Primary Schools for boys and 4 for girls. Besides, there are several indigenous schools, one being an Urdu School aided by the State. The following is the classification of the schools :—

1913-14.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School	1	354	
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School	1	147	
Seetapur Middle School	1	28	
Tikar Middle School	1	28	
Charadva Middle School	1	11	
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Tikar and Seetapur	4	946	
Village Schools for Boys...	38	1,105	
Girls' Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Tikar and Seetapur	4	405	
Indigenous Schools including Pathshala and Urdu Schools	4	238	
Total ...	55	3,262	

Vernacular Schools.

3. The State maintains 42 boys' schools and 4 girls' schools at a total cost of Rs. 17,901 as against Rs. 17,472 of last year. Girls are freely admitted even in boys' schools and the number of such girls was 41 during the year.

The following statement shows the number of boys and girls attending the various State schools during the last 5 years :—

Pupils.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Boys	2,024	2,104	2,504	2,500	2,578
Girls	443	432	471	413	446
Total ...	2,467	2,536	2,975	2,913	3,024

Middle Schools.

4. The number of students receiving English education imparted in the Middle Schools during the last 5 years is given below :—

1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
382	382	414	476	568

A comparative statement showing the results of the annual examinations for the last two years is given below :—

Schools.	1912-1913.			1913-14.		
	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage.	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School...	258	95	36·8	282	141	50
Bai Sheb Ba Middle School..	104	71	68·3	127	57	40
Seetapur English School ...	.....	.....	.....	16	9	56·2
Tikar English School ...	.....	.....	.....	16	7	43·7

High School.

5. The Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra, teaches up to the Matriculation standard and prepares boys for the Government School Final Examination. Mr. Kripashankar D. Acharya, M.A., is Headmaster, aided by his graduate and undergraduate assistants. Mr. Hiralal N. Vaishnav, B.A., 1st assistant, having resigned was succeeded by Mr. Mohanlal R. Bhutt, B.A., in August 1913. Mr. Ambashankar T. Dave, 3rd assistant, passed his B. A. examination during the year and was therefore promoted to Rs. 60 and placed on the same footing as the other graduates. In consequence of Mr. Tarachand P. Adalja's resigning, Mr. Khan Imamkhan Kaiserkhan was appointed Persian teacher on Rs. 35 per mensem in the latter part of March 1914. From this it will appear that the High School Staff is well manned, but the addition of two graduates and a Shastri for Sanskrit teaching is contemplated.

There are at present 354 boys in the School and the first five standards contain two divisions each. Ten students were sent up for the Matriculation and four for the School Final Examination, of whom 8 and 1 passed the respective tests. The School Examination results were fairly satisfactory and the attention of the teachers was drawn by the inspecting officer to the chief subjects—English, Mathematics and Second Language.

A class for instruction in first-aid in connection with the St. John Ambulance Society was opened at the High School.

Drawing Class.

6. The Drawing class continues to progress under Mr. Dalpatram H. Bhutt. Out of 14 students who appeared for the 1st grade examination of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 9 passed ; out of 3 students sent for the 2nd grade examination, 2 passed ; no student was sent up for the 3rd grade

examination this year. To encourage the study of drawing, cash prizes amounting to Rs. 35 were distributed by Mrs. Sladen to the successful students at the rate of Rs. 3 and 4 for the 1st and 2nd grade examinations respectively.

Physical and Moral Education.

7. Physical education was well attended to. Cricket and football are the favourite games of the boys. Mr. Shankarrao K. Bhave, Headquarter Police Inspector, has been ordered to coach boys in gymnastic and drill exercises. Moral education is also receiving due attention by inculcating in the minds of the young ideas of morality and character and by maintaining stricter discipline throughout the School.

Hostel.

8. There are 14 boarders in the Sir Ajitsinhji Hostel. They belong to Halvad, Lilapur, Muli and other neighbouring places. The Hostel Master, Mr. Manishankar N. Pancholi (an Assistant Master of the School), resides on the premises and looks after the conduct and general comfort of the boarders. The general health of the boarders remained satisfactory. The State continued to give facilities in the way of free quarters, furniture and servants.

Library and Laboratory.

9. 118 new books were added to the School Library, making a total of 1,219 books. As soon as the science room is ready, the Laboratory will be thoroughly equipped on the basis of the new science course, lately sanctioned by Government.

Many boys make free use of the Poor Boys' Library and consider it to be a boon conferred on them by H. H. the Maharana Raj Saheb.

Scholarships.

10. In addition to the 5 scholarships awarded by Rana Shree Mansinhji, the Dewan, each of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem, there is a scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem awarded by Mr. Manishankar G. Bhutt, Judicial Assistant, in memory of his deceased son Pranjivan. In order to encourage higher education among the people, State scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10, are freely offered to the boys passing out from the High School. Of the 8 students who passed their Matriculation Examination this year, 3 have joined Arts Colleges for further study, and one boy has joined the Medical School at Hyderabad (Sind); others have taken employment in their own States. Chaganlal Nageshwar Dave having passed his School Final Examination has joined the Postal Department.

The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School at Halvad and the English Schools at Tikar and Seetapur are reported to be doing good work under their respective heads.

As an experimental measure, an English Class teaching Standard I only was opened at Charadva in the latter part of January 1914.

On 17th January 1914, a prize distribution was held in Dhrangadhra when prizes amounting to Rs. 262 were distrubuted to the successful boys of the High School, of the Taluka School and to the girls of the Kanayashala by Mrs. Sladen.

Public Libraries.

11. There are 4 Libraries in the State :—One the Jaswatsinhji Library at Dhrangadhra ; the second, Maji Raj Ba Library, at Halvad ; the third, Anandkuverba Library, at Seetapur and the fourth at Charadva. All these Libraries

receive State aid in the form of fixed grants. The Jaswantsinhji Library continued to receive fair support from the State and the reading public. Among the papers and magazines subscribed to by the Library were the "Graphic," "East and West," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," Strand Magazine, "Bombay Samachar," "Sanj-Vartman," "Review of Reviews," "Indian Review," "Society Illustrated," "Illustrated Engineer," "Empire Society," "Sketch," "Tatler," "Punch," Gujrati," and many others.

English, Gujrati and Sanskrit books were added to the existing stock of volumes, while books were transferred to other Libraries and English Schools. The Library is managed by a Committee consisting of 2 official and 2 non-official members with the Dewan as the President. The total subscription from members amounted to Rs. 227 over and above the monthly grant of Rs. 20. The State defrayed the establishment charges. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 597-10-8.

The Libraries at Halvad, Charadva and Seetapur are doing good work and are much appreciated by the people.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Works.

During the year under report the following original works were in the hands of the State Engineering Department :— Engineering Department.

(1) Operation Hall.

(2) Maconochie Dispensary.

(3) High School.

(4) Zenana Hospital.

(5) Telephone Exchange Office.

(6) Huzur Gaushala.

2. Extensive repair works were carried out in the Masaheb's Garden Palace, the Ajit-Nivas Palace and other public buildings in the State. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 44,458-5-6, inclusive of stores of the value of Rs. 18,069-4-4 purchased.

3. The State Factory Department spent nearly Rs. 36,000 in building the new Sir Vaghji Factory at Dhrangadhra and in making additions and alterations in the Halvad Factory.

4. In order to provide facilities for His Highness' tours in the State, motor tracks were made connecting Dhrangadhra with principal Mahal towns. These tracks cost Rs. 8,859-8-0.

5. The standing complaint of the Engineering Department of the shortage of labour continued all the year, and hence the spending capacity of the Public Works Department was considerably handicapped.

The Department was under the direction of Mr. H. V. Modi, B.A., L.C.E.

Railway.

6. The railway (21 miles) between Wadhwan Junction and Dhrangadhra is owned by the Dhrangadhra State. This line was opened in the year 1898-99 by the late Raj Saheb Sir Mansinhji. It is worked by the Bhavnagar State Railway on stipulated terms.

7. As reported last year, His Highness having appreciated the desirability of extending the present railway line to Halvad placed himself in communication with the Government, as the result of which the extension was sanctioned. The construction work is entrusted to the Bhavnagar Railway Management, with one special Assistant Engineer and an Overseer under Mr. Izat, R. E., the Railway Manager.

8. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Darbar that the Manager was able to give the contract for the entire line to Mr. Prabhashanker, a subject of the State ; he having imported a number of labourers, the construction work was carried on very briskly. It is expected that the work will near completion by the middle of December, when His Highness hopes to invite His Excellency the Governer, Lord Willingdon, to open the 19 miles of new line from Dhrangadhra to Halvad.

9. The gross earnings of the existing line during the year amounted to Rs. 87,130-15-3 and net earnings to Rs. 42,642-3-11.

10. His Highness has ordered three saloons to be constructed for the Dhrangadhra Railway. They will cost about Rs. 50,000.

CHAPTER **VIII.**

Miscellaneous.

Stationery and Printing.

1. The stationery and printing charges for all the departments of the State cost Rs. 6,232 during the year. They were in charge of the Private Secretary.

Anathashram.

2. There is one Anathashram in Dhrangadhra, called the Sunderba Anathashram, named after His Highness' mother. The expenses are entirely defrayed by the State. This year the average number of inmates was 21·1 per day and the expenditure to Rs. 0-5-8 per head. The helpless only are provided with board and lodging, while the poor and needy are given rations. This Anathashram is managed by Committee consisting of one President and five members.

3. The Dhrangadhra Officers' Club, started on the initiation of His Highness and patronized by him, serves as a very useful centre for recreation to Officers after the day's work. His Highness and the State Officers meet here every evening. His Highness' personal influence at the Club is largely instrumental in cementing ties of friendship between all the State Officers. This Club is situated in a very healthy locality surrounded by the Jaswant Baug. Club.

4. The Jaswant Baug and Masaheb's Gardens are open to the public for recreation. Mansagar and Rammalsar are also places resorted to by the public, morning and evening. In pursuance of His Highness' orders, the State Band plays twice a week, on Saturdays and Tuesdays, in the Jaswant Baug and once a week, on Sundays, in the compound of the Shakti-Mata Temple, dedicated to the family goddess of the Ruling Dynasty. Public Recreations.

CONCLUSION.

Before concluding this brief report of the administration of Your Highness' State, it gives me very great pleasure to express my heartfelt thanks to all the heads of departments and other officers who have worked so zealously and devotedly in discharging their duties, and whose hearty and loyal co-operation has been mainly instrumental in contributing to the smooth working of the administration of Your Highness' State.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Dhrangadhra State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1913-14.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	Period		REMARKS.
		From	To	
1. Azam Mansinhji Suratsinhji.	Dewan ...	1911 A. D.		
2. K. S. Parbatsinhji..	Comr.-in-Chief ..	1911 „	1913 ...	Died on 2nd February 1914.
3. K. S. Bhabhutsinhji	Revenue Commissioner.	1911 „		
4. K. S. Natwarsinhji .	Police Commissioner.	1911 „		
5. Azam Darasha H. Baria, L.M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1882 „		
6. Azam Manishanker G. Bhatt, LL.B.	Judicial Assist. ..	1911 „		
7. Azam Devshanker J. Dave.	Sarnyayadhish ..	1901 „	1913 ...	Resigned in July 1913. Mr. Amratlal T. Mehta is appointed on the ~~B.A., LL.B.~~-post.
8. Azam Pherozshah Merwanji.	Private Secretary	1907 „		
9. Azam Harilal V. Modi, B.A., L.C.E.	State Engineer ..	1912 „		
10. Azam Bhagwanji A. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	Mukhya Vakil, Rajkot.	1912 „		
11. Azam Gordhandas H. Adalja.	Accountant-General.	1911 „		
12. Azam Chimanlal A. Mehta, B.A.	Educational Superintendent.	1911 „		
13. Azam Sabalsinh S, Jhala.	Police Superintendent.	1911 „	1913 ...	Transferred in the Rev. Dept. as Assist. Rev. Commissioner on 7th March 1914.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Dhrangadhra State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
1. The Civil Procedure Code...	British Codes followed.		
2. „ Criminal do. ...			
3. „ Indian Penal do. ...			
4. „ Contract Act	British Acts followed in spirit only.	*Nil.*	
5. „ Evidence Act... ...			
6. „ Specific Relief Act ...			
7. „ Court Fees Act ...	Local Acts adopted to local requirements from British Indian Acts.	*Nil.*	
8. „ Stamp Laws			
9. „ Laws of Limitation ...			
10. „ Registration Act ...			
11. „ Rajasthanik Nyaya Prabandh			
12. „ Explosive Substances Act			
13. „ Cattle Trespass Act ...	No.	Yes.	
14. „ Public Performance Act	No.	Yes.	
15. „ Rules to prevent Mianas entering Dhrangadhra State limits without permits ...	No.	Yes.	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **III.**

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1913-14.

ARMS OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting officers shown.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force including followers.	REMARKS.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties. Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Numbers of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs. a. p.	
State Artillery	18	3	...	...	2	19	1	12 (6 serviceable) (6 unserviceable)	...	1	3	15	3,060 0 0	
Maharana's Own Lancers ...	59	28	2	...	17	68	1	...	...	5	12	61	13,020 0 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **IV.**—(POLICE).

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1913-14.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Police Commissioner	1	300									
Superintendent of Police	1	100									
Assistant Superintendent of Police...	1	60									
Chief Constables	6	First grade... 47									
		Second „ 37									
		Third „ 32	69,852	.....	...	...	...	...	200	142	13 Vacancies.
		Fourth „ 25									
Foot Police	303	First grade... 11									
		Second „ 10									
		Third „ 9									
Mounted Police	40	First grade... 22									
		Second „ 21									
		Third „ 20									
Camel Sowars	12	One grade ... 14									

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *25th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

Number.	STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4).		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial. (column 5).		REMARKS.
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadhra	128	106	146	119	146	118	85	63	57	50	58·2	~~58·3~~	58·2	53·3	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **VI.**

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Dhrangadhra	3,077 3 7	1,854 9 3	1,742 11 7	859 10 6	56	46	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *25th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **VII.**

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting Trial in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

Description of Offences.	No. of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of Persons sentenced.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.					Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder, Rape, Breach of Trust, Hurt, Grievous hurt, Theft, Kidnapping, Suicide, Mischief, etc.	40	445	485	209	239	541	401	1	17	17	26	39	...	100	393	...	1	50	2	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	38	9 sent to Upper Court.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **VIII.**

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

Number.	NAMES OF THE COURTS OF THE STATE.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1913-14.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1912-13.	1913-14.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Criminal Courts ...	415	445	25	125	48	339	4	...	415	541	368	25	100	9	1	38	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against the Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further inquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dhrangadhra	3	13	...	...	6	6	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average Duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
											Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.	Y. m. d.	
6	22	64	~~741~~	1049	793	1113	729	978	64	135	1,27,328 14 6½	17	1,022	10	852	147	15	5	3	238	419	72	249	88,109 15 3½	0 2 26	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *25th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees during the year 1913-14.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			No. of applications pending disposal at the close of 1913-14.			REMARKS.
	1912-13.	1913-14.		1912-13.	1913-14.	Value for present year.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Value for present year.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Value for present year.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
6	49	78	1,02,463 5 8	259	458	71,133 4 10½	308	536	1,73,596 10 6½	230	447	85,345 12 3½	78	89	88,250 14 3	34	38	17	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *25th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.
3	19	27	37	14	56	41	19	19	27	22	15,252 8 7½	1,948 7 6	8	4	7	5	9	2	...	1	5	7	0 10 17	0 6 24

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XIII.**

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

STATIONS.	No. of Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks (showing mortality among convicts in Jails).
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.				
									Rs. a. p.		
Dhrangadhra	5	27	61	119	88	13·20	11·58	16	4,698 6 0	8·60	*Nil.*
Halvad											
Seetapur											
Churadwa											
Umarda											

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XIV.**

Statement of Registration of Documents in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrangadhra	375	379	296	273	64	86	4	7	...	...	11	13	375	379	Rs. 1,20,973-0-0	Rs. 1,49,519-0-6	...	...	...	...	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XV.**

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
——	375	1,20,973 0 0	2,474 3 4½	379	1,49,519 0 6	3,325 8 2½	
Total	375	1,20,973 0 0	2,474 3 4½	379	1,49,519 0 6	3,325 8 2½	
Deduct—Expenditure... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Net Profit	.....	.....	2,474 3 4½	.....	.....	3,325 8 2½	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XVI.**

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Dharangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April 1913.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1914.	REMARKS.
		1912-13.	1913-14.		1912-13.	1913-14.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Municipality, Dhrangadhra....	*Nil*	21,280 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	21,280 0 0	15,000 0 0	*Nil.*	
„ Halvad ..	„	943 9 9	1,177 15 9	1,177 15 9	943 9 9	1,177 15 9	„	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XVII.**

Statement of Rainfall in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

STATE.	April 1913.	May 1913.	June 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	October 1913.	November 1913.	December 1913.	January 1914.	February 1914.	March 1914.	Total.	Past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	
Dhrangadhra...	...	...	7 0	9 73	5 55	2 14	0 30	...	...	...	0 18	...	24 90	23 64	19 15	
Halvad ...	...	...	2 85	10 7	3 83	0 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 25	30 42	22 37	
Seetapur ...	...	...	5 56	9 97	3 48	1 84	0 9	...	...	...	...	...	20 94	23 4	17 76	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XVIII.**

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

ARTICLES.	During March 1913 per one rupee.			During March 1914 per one rupee.			REMARKS.
	Mds.	Seers.	Tolas.	Mds.	Seers.	Tolas.	
Bajri	0	21	0	0	21	0	
Jowari	0	24	0	0	24	0	
Wheat	0	20	0	0	20	0	
Gram	0	24	0	0	24	0	
Rice	0	14	20	0	14	0	
Muth	0	26	0	0	26	0	
Mug	0	16	20	0	16	20	
Adad	0	20	0	0	19	20	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XIX.**

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ajitnivas Palace	.....	2,706 12 5½	2,706 12 5½	.....	.....	.....	2,706 12 5½	
Halvad Mehalat	.....	1,653 0 9	1,653 0 9	.....	.....	.....	1,653 0 9	
Operation Hall	537 0 0	.....	537 0 0	.....	.....	.....	537 0 0	
Telephone Office	437 9 6	.....	437 9 6	.....	.....	.....	437 9 6	
High School	.....	621 11 2½	621 11 2½	.....	.....	.....	621 11 2½	
Maconochie Dispensary	2,361 3 3	.....	2,361 3 3	.....	.....	.....	2,361 3 3	
Zenana Hospital	6,070 2 8	.....	6,070 2 8	.....	.....	.....	6,070 2 8	
New Post Office	.....	447 12 6½	447 12 6½	.....	.....	.....	447 12 6½	
Hathikhana	.....	695 8 0	695 8 0	.....	.....	.....	695 8 0	
State Paddock	1,329 12 2½	.....	1,329 12 2½	.....	.....	.....	1,329 12 2½	
Huzur Office	.....	6 1 4	6 1 4	.....	.....	.....	6 1 4	
Huzur Stables	.....	214 14 4	214 14 4	.....	.....	.....	214 14 4	
Huzur Ganshala	2,542 9 10½	.....	2,542 9 10½	.....	.....	.....	2,542 9 10½	
Seetapur Ginning Factory and Charadra Dispensary and such other petty works..	3,285 14 3½	.....	3,285 14 3½	.....	.....	.....	3,285 14 3½	
Old Buildings	.....	3,479 1 3½	3,479 1 3½	.....	.....	.....	3,479 1 3½	
Total ...	16,564 3 9½	9,824 13 11	26,389 1 8½	.....	.....	.....	26,389 1 8½	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Dhrangadhra State	1913-14	17,159	10,933	2,286	10,129	520	466	168	2,270	63,408	7,058	...	64	4,492	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

NAME OF STATE.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Todi.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Dhrangadhra	1	3,875 0 0	1	6,001 0 0	1	171 0 0	...	.....	3	10,047 0 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXII.**

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14 (*Samvat* 1969).

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.	Remarks.
	Receipts.		Rs.	
	Cash balance at the beginning of the year ...	9,483		
1	Land Revenue	15,95,631		
2	Jamabandi from Bhayats, &c.	28,728		
3	Dhrangadhra State Railway	32,018		
4	Salt Revenue	11,020		
5	Stamps and Court fees, &c.	4,845		
6	Judicial Courts	10,617		
7	Deshdan	1,45,894		
8	Customs, &c.	45,632		
9	Excise and other Receipts	38,983		
10	Recoveries of old dues	1,06,695		
11	Miscellaneous	5,157		
			20,54,703	
	Expenditure.			
1	Administration Charges	2,28,801		
2	Rajkutumb Allowances	99,125		
3	Medical Expenses	19,684		
4	Municipal Expenses	32,759		
5	Education Expenses	21,430		
6	Public Works Expenses	45,382		
7	Dharmada Expenses	33,259		
8	Peshkashi and Jortalbi	89,354		
9	General Falo, &c.	11,461		
10	Interest and Principal towards Government Loan.	3,28,221		
11	Interest and Principal towards Manavady Loan...	2,04,000		
12	Travelling	29,878		
13	Rajkharch Expenses	1,00,794		
14	Expenses of Offices	76,241		
15	Old Debts discharged	1,71,028		
16	Marriages and other Expenses	5,26,430		
			20,17,847	
	Closing balance ...	16,856		
	Total ...	.....	20,34,703	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

No.	DISPENSARY.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
								Rs. a. p.		
1	Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadhra	10,092	211	130	61	6	14	12,060 6 5½	158·0	
2	Maconochie Dispensary do. ...	1,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971 5 11	27·7	
3	Halwad Dispensary	3,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,328 6 0	54·3	
4	Seetapur do.	2,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064 14 8	34·4	
5	Charadva do.	1,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,208 4 3	23·6	
6	Methan do.	578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	844 6 1	15·8	
7	Tikar do.	2,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	975 15 10½	43·6	
8	Kuntalpur Wood Dispensary ...	677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	927 15 4	18·4	
	Total ...	22,996	211	130	61	6	14	19,381 10 7	375·8	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXIV.**

Vital Statements of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1913-14.

NAME OF STATE.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				REMARKS.
		1912-13.	1913-14.			1912-13.	1913-14.			Births.		Deaths.		
										1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
Dhrangadhra	79,142 as per Census of 1911.	2,523	2,537	14	...	~~3,075~~	1,571	...	1,494	32	32	37	19	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXV.**

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1913-14.

Number of Schools. Past year.	Number of Schools. Present year.	Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March. 1912-13.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March. 1913-14.	Daily average attendance. 1912-13.	Daily average attendance. 1913-14.	Expenditure. High School.	Expenditure. Secondary.	Expenditure. Primary.	Expenditure. Total.	Remarks.
1	1	Sir Ajit Sinhji High School.	332	354							
1	1	Bai Saheb Ba Middle School.	129	147							
~~1~~	1	Seetapur do. do.	15	28							
...	1	Tikar do. do.	...	28	2,229·14	2,158·84	* Rs. 5,686-0-0	Rs. 1,885-0-0	Rs. 17,901-0-0	Rs, 25,472-0-0	*This sum does not include the salary of the Headmaster who draws his pay as Educational Superintendent, but it includes a sum of Rs. 300 paid as State Scholarships to College and High School students and Rs. 240 as Scholarships paid to High School Students from other sources.
...	1	Charadva do. do.	...	11							
42	42	Vernacular Boys' Schools...	2,054	2,051							
4	4	Do. Girls' Schools...	384	405							
~~48~~ 49	51	Total ...	2,913	3,024							

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 25*th June* 1914.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

Printed by E. G. Pearson at the TIMES PRESS, BOMBAY, and published by Dewan Saheb, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DHRANGADHRA STATE

FOR THE

Year ending the 31st March 1915.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1915.

No. 102 of 1915.

To

His Highness

MAHARANA SHRI GHANSHYAMSINHJI BAHADUR,

RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA,

DHRANGADHRA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

In obedience to your orders, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st March 1915.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MANSINH S. JHALA,

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *6th July* 1915.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INTRODUCTION.

The year that has closed was inevitably dominated by the great war. Yet calamitous as that great struggle is, it gave an opportunity to all classes in the State, under the influence of His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, to show their devotion to the Crown and Empire. As soon as news of the declaration of war was received His Highness placed the whole resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown. This offer was put to practical purposes in many directions. His Highness subscribed twenty thousand rupees to the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial War and Relief Fund, and Her Highness three thousand rupees to the same purpose. At a meeting of the Bhayats and Girasias three thousand rupees were raised for the Fund, and subsequently on the initiative of Her Highness, who herself gave a thousand rupees, a meeting of the leading ladies was held at which three thousand rupees were subscribed for the provision of comforts for the sick and wounded soldiers, British and Indian. In response to the offer of the black Waler horses used by the State troops for service in the war, thirty-six were selected by the Remount Department and utilized as British Cavalry Remounts. His Highness also provided two motor ambulances for the front at a cost of sixteen thousand rupees, these forming part of the Motor Ambulance Fleet furnished by the Chiefs of Kathiawar for the use of His Majesty's Forces. In addition, five large tents were given for use as field hospitals, and a thousand rupees subscribed to the Hindu Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. In these and other ways His Highness and those people of the State who have followed his example have done what in them lay to assist in the prosecution of the war, and in the relief of the suffering which must accrue from warfare on this gigantic scale.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the strain of war was mitigated by the prosperous nature of the season. Dhrangadhra is, and always must be, mainly an agricultural State, and agriculture for the State is in an increasing degree a question of cotton. The brisk demand for cotton of recent years and the high prices given for the staple have induced the ryots to devote increasing attention to cotton cultivation, and the greater part of the arable land is now under this staple. The rainfall was abundant and well distributed and a bumper cotton crop was picked. It is the policy of the State to encourage the ryots to improve their holdings and to maintain the quality of the Dhrangadhra cotton, which now enjoys a high reputation both for spinning and weaving purposes. Nearly all the outstanding questions with the Bhayats and Mulgirasias have been adjusted. His Highness also toured extensively in the State, visiting nearly all the villages, in order to be able to apply a first-hand knowledge of rural conditions to the administrative questions that come before him. The grant of a permanent tenancy, or the Butta system, to the ryots has given them a personal interest in the improvement of their holdings. This is reflected in the area of waste brought under the plough, and the influx of cultivators from outside the State, which enabled the administration to found two new villages. The area

under cotton was larger than ever, and demanded from the State the provision of additional ginning and pressing facilities, which were set up at Dhrangadhra and Halvad. As in previous years, loans from the Treasury for *bona fide* agricultural purposes were freely granted, the rate of interest being six per cent. and the terms of repayment easy. On the outbreak of the war there was a mild panic in the cotton market and prices fell with alarming rapidity. The State however took prompt action, making liberal advances in cash to traders and all who were in need of support. By this means credit was maintained, and the market recovered by the time the new crop was picked, which was marketed under comparatively normal conditions. Whilst this general policy sufficed to maintain and increase the general current of prosperity, special measures were required for the Umerda Mahal. The cultivators of this district were heavily indebted to the State, an aftermath of the great famine. His Highness and the Dewan made a personal investigation of the position, and learnt that the ryots had taken tagavi in excess of their legitimate requirements. His Highness solved the situation by remitting interest on these loans altogether, foregoing twenty per cent. of the principal, and fixing easy terms for the repayment of the balance. These measures were so successful that ninety per cent. of the current dues was recovered without difficulty.

The very dependence of the State on agriculture emphasises the importance of cheap and efficient means of communication. For it is only by means of efficient transport that in time of scarcity the surplus of one part of the country can be made available in those areas where the harvest has failed, and that subsidiary industries can be developed. The experiences of the famine year 1911 showed that the relief of distress was far easier in the mahals served by the railway than in those beyond the influence of the line, and brought to a head the project for the extension of the railway which runs from Wadhwan to Dhrangadhra to Halvad, a further nineteen miles. Sanction to the construction of this extension having been received, work on the line was pushed forward and completed during the year, at a cost of approximately six lakhs of rupees. This line not only serves Halvad, an important cotton centre and the former capital of the State, but affords facilities for the export of Dhrangadhra stone. This is excellent building stone, which is highly valued in Bombay, but the development of the industry has been handicapped by the lack of transportation facilities. These have now been given by the construction of two miles of sidings leading off from the Halvad extension and the erection of a travelling gantry. The royalty on the export of the stone has also been reduced by fifty per cent. which should give a further stimulus to the industry. There are possibilities of the manufacture of magnesium chloride from the waste at the Kuda Salt Works. Magnesium chloride is largely used in the textile industry for dyeing and bleaching purposes, and was imported from Germany prior to the war. Experiments have been successful, and it remains to be seen whether the chemical can be manufactured on a commercial scale.

These favourable conditions are reflected in the financial history of the year. The total revenue amounted to nearly twenty-one lakhs of rupees, and after setting aside a lakh and a half for the redemption of the Government and

Guaranteed debts, and meeting the cost of the construction of the Halvad extension from revenue, this left a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 1,87,228. They are also illustrated by the trade statistics. The imports into Dhrangadhra City were valued at Rs. 13,80,750 as compared with Rs. 12,72,496 in the previous year; the exports were Rs. 48,85,457, as compared with Rs. 49,85,557. The increase in the imports was in articles betraying the material well-being of the people; the small decline in the exports arose from the fluctuations in the price of the principal commodity, cotton.

In many other directions signs of progress are apparent. In addition to the influx of cultivators manifested in the founding of two new villages and the reduction of culturable waste, there is a considerable increase in the demand for education. The policy of the State is to give primary and secondary education free, improving the schools to meet the more exacting standard of the day, and to provide for those who desire higher courses of instruction through the grant of scholarship tenable at the colleges and special educational institutions in different parts of the Presidency. In the last five years the numbers under instruction have increased from 2,918 to 3,641. The people are showing an increasing desire to accept qualified medical aid in lieu of turning to quacks, and there is a growing resort to the State medical institutions, even by women. This is being satisfied by the establishment of a zenana hospital and staff. Crime has diminished, owing to the prosperity of all classes, as well as to the steady improvement of the Police Force, in which His Highness takes a special personal interest. Strong evidence of the rise in the economic condition of the people is found in the shortage of labour, which constitutes a serious handicap on the progress of public works. This was palliated by the importation of labour from outside the limits of the State, but nevertheless constitutes one of the gravest economic problems by which the State is confronted.

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Report of the Administration of the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1914-15.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Situation.

The State of Dhrangadhra, as stated in the previous administration reports, is situated to the north of the Peninsula of Kathiawar and to the south of the lesser Runn of Cutch, between 23·13′ and 22·33′ N. Latitude and 71·48′ and 71′ E. Longitude, and is divided into 6 Mahals or Talukas, *viz.*, Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Charadva, Umerda, Seetapur and Methan. Tikar remains under Halvad, as the scheme to separate it has not yet ripened.

Physical Aspect.

2. The territory presents varying physical characteristics; in some parts, such as the Umerda and Dhrangadhra (Panchkoshi) Mahals, it is quite hilly, whilst in the remaining Mahals of Seetapur, Methan, Charadva and Halvad, the country is almost flat.

Climate.

3. The climate on the whole is healthy and salubrious, though excessive heat is experienced in the villages bordering on the Runn of Cutch, particularly in summer.

Area.

4. The State embraces 148 villages (inclusive of two new villages called Sundergadh and Anandgadh recently founded to commemorate the names of His Highness' beloved mother the late Sunderba Saheb, and of the Maha-rani Saheb Shri Anand Kunverba Saheb) covering an approximate area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the area of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn. The State also owns Vantas in the villages of Kumarkhan, Aniali, Wasvelia and Savlana in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Population.

5. The population of the State, according to the census figures of 1911, was 79,142, but it has considerably increased since then.

Tribute.

6. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40,671 to the British Government and Rs. 4,006 as jortalbi to Junagadh State.

Revenue.

7. The annual gross revenue of the State during the year under report, inclusive of that derived from the earnings of the Dhrangadhra State Railway, was Rs. 20,99,792.

Ruling Chief.

8. His Highness Maharana Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Saheb Bahadur is the Ruling Chief. He is the head of all the Jhala Rajput families and exercises the powers of a ruler of a First Class State. His Highness continued to be in good health throughout the year.

Raj Kutumb.

Her Highness the Kotdawalla Maharani Saheb unfortunately remains in a delicate state of health.

It is with great sorrow that we have to record here the death of Kunveri Shri Kusum Kunverba, the second daughter of His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, who died on 21st July 1914.

The only surviving daughter of His Highness, Kunveri Shri, Sajan-Kunvarba, who is now four years old, continues to be under the personal supervision of the Maharana Raj Saheb ; her health is good.

9. Of His Highness' three sisters, Ba Shri Mayakunvarba is married to the Maharaj Kumar Shri Mansinhji of Partabgarh and is very happy in her life at Partabgarh. The other two sisters are being educated in English and Gujarati in the Palace at Dhrangadhra, under qualified teachers. One of them was for a long time at Rajkot under the care of her maternal-uncle, His Highness the Thakore Saheb Lakhajiraj of Rajkot.

Relations with Bhayats and Mulgirasias.

10. His Highness' relations with the Kumars continue to be cordial. Two minor Kumars, Samarsinhji and Narsinhsinhji, are making good progress in their studies at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. K. S. Bhavanisinhji Meramansinhji still continues to be refractory, in spite of the rejection of his pretensions by the Government of India who have approved of the State's action in the matter of his giras and status. K. S. Bhupatsinhji betrays no inclination to settle in his Giras village of Vantavadar.

11. Nearly all the outstanding disputes with the Bhayats and Mulgirasias have been amicably settled. In effecting these settlements His Highness has pursued a policy of consistent generosity, remitting the Bhayats' debts so as to bring the burden of interest within manageable proportions, whilst at the same time recovering, in reasonable proportion, the legitimate dues of the State.

Relations with representatives of the Paramount Power.

12. The relations of His Highness with the Representatives and the officers of the Paramount Power in the Province are perfectly satisfactory. His Highness is much indebted to Mr. Sladen, Col. Carter, Mr. Cowie and Mr. Tudor-Owen for the interest they have evinced in the progress and advancement of his State.

Relations with the neighbouring States.

13. The relations of the State with almost all of its neighbouring States continue to be friendly.

Distinguished Visitors.

14. Amongst the distinguished guests who visited Dhrangadhra during the year under report were Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sladen, Their Highnesses the Thakore Sahebs of Morvi and Limbi, Major Wood, Assistant Resident, Baroda, Major and Mrs. Harold, Mr. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen, Col. Kilkelly, I.M.S., Major Hunt of the Remount Department and Mr. Hanson, General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

His Highness' movements.

15. During the year His Highness visited Mahableshwar for the first time in May 1914, and there he had an opportunity of meeting His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon and the high officers of Government, and of entertaining them at an evening party on the occasion of his birthday at his

residence, Wood Lawn, on the 27th of May. His Highness also visited most of the villages of Dhrangadhra State with a view to studying the rural economy of the State, so as to enable him to apply this knowledge to the promotion of the welfare of his subjects. His Highness also visited the capitals of the friendly rulers of Bhavnagar, Morvi, Gondal and Rajkot. He was everywhere very cordially received. During his stay in Bhavnagar, Seth Parmanand Tribhowandas of Bombay requested him to open a Girls' School founded by him at Talaja in memory of his deceased sisters. His Highness performed the ceremony on the 29th January 1915 at 5 p.m. and enriched the school with a donation of Rs. 1,500.

His Highness also visited Rajkot in connection with the meetings of the governing body of the Rajkumar College.

His Highness' Birthday Celebrations.

16. The 27th of May 1914, being His Highness' birthday, was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. In the absence of His Highness at Mahableshwar, a Darbar was held at Dhrangadhra by the Dewan, Rana Shri Mansinhji. It was attended by the State officers, Bhayats and citizens, when the release of prisoners, remissions and concessions to cultivators, and charitable donations to the poor were announced.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday Celebrations.

17. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor George V was celebrated as a public holiday on the 22nd June 1914 with equal rejoicings. An Extraordinary Gazette was issued ordering a Military Parade in the morning with a salute of 31 guns and a *feu de joie*. Sweetmeats were distributed to the school-children and to the inmates of the Ma-Saheb Shree Sunderl Anath-Ashram and Jail.

18. The first news of the outbreak of war between Great Britain an Germany was received by His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb in the first wee of August 1914. Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence His Highne telegraphed to Government placing the whole resources of the State at the di posal of the Crown for the prosecution of the war. As soon as the Bombay Branc of the Imperial Relief Fund was opened, His Highness contributed a sum Rs. 20,000 and Her Highness a sum of Rs. 3,000 towards the funds of the Bon bay Presidency Branch.

At a meeting of the leading Bhayats held under the Presidentship of tl Dewan, a sum of over Rs. 3,000 was collected from the Girasias of the Sta towards the same fund.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheb also convened a meeting of the ladi of the State for the collection of funds to provide comforts for the wounded so diers, British and Indian. Her Highness headed the subscription list with donation of Rs. 1,000 and other leading ladies subscribed over Rs. 2,000.

In response to His Highness' offer to place his black Waler horses at tl disposal of Government, Major Hunt, Superintendent of the Bombay Remou Department, came to Dhrangadhra and selected thirty-six horses. These hors were immediately sent to Bombay to be utilised as remounts for the Britis Cavalry in the war.

His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the Hindu Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, and the Association elected him a Patron. His Highness also placed at the disposal of Government five large tents, with an aggregate floor space of 3,436 square feet, for use as field hospitals.

His Highness further contributed a sum of Rs. 16,000 for the purchase of two motor ambulances, to be presented to His Majesty's Home Government, and to form a part of the Motor Ambulance Fleet from the Chiefs of Kathiawar.

Donations.

19. In the year under report, His Highness was pleased to order the following donations to be made towards various objects of charity and public utility :—

Rs. 1,000 to the Dharwar College.

Rs. 2,500 to the Hindu Gymkhana at Mahableshwar.

Rs. 1,000 to the Waddington Gymnasium, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Rs. 1,500 to the Jain Apasara at Dhrangadhra.

Rs. 500 to the Soni Mahajan.

Rs. 2,000 to the Mahomedan Mosque at Dhrangadhra.

Rs. 1,500 to the New Girls' School at Talaja (Bhavnagar); and various small amounts and grants of land to different public bodies.

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

General.

His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Ghanshyamsinhji is the supreme ruling authority, exercising the full powers of a First Class State.

The general administration is conducted under His Highness' directions by the Dewan, who is assisted by the Judicial Assistant and the Private Secretary.

The various departments of the administration are controlled by their heads, whose powers are defined and exercised within their respective spheres and who have acquired high efficiency under His Highness' personal superintendence.

Changes in the personnel.

2. Rana Shri Mansinhji S. Jhala has continued to be Dewan since 1912. Changes in the official personnel during the year may be briefly noted as under :—

Mr. Pherozsha Merwanji having retired on pension owing to ill-health, his work as Municipal President is entrusted to the Judicial Assistant, and discharged by him in combination with his other duties, and those of Private Secretary to the Educational Superintendent.

The State lost a valuable and trusted officer in Mr. Gordhandas Hargovinddas Adalja, the late Accountant-General, who after fourteen years' conscientious and loyal service died on the 8th March 1915. His Highness was pleased to confer a pension of Rs. 60 per month on his family in addition to the gift of Rs. 1,000 for the expense of the funeral ceremonies.

Mr. Ratilal Keshavlal Shitwala, Assistant Accountant-General, succeeded Mr. Gordhandas as head of the Accounts and Rajya Kharach Departments.

Creation of New Posts.

An important change introduced in the Judicial system was the separation of the civil and criminal work in Dhrangadhra town proper. Owing to the growing trade of the town, together with the grant of the right of transfer of landed property, the need of a separate judicial officer to cope with the civil work was manifested, and a qualified lawyer was appointed to the new post.

An additional Veterinary Surgeon and an expert agri-horticulturist were also appointed.

Mr. Bhagwanji A. Mehta and Mr. Rewashanker A. Mehta resigned the State service.

Revenue Administration.

3. The Revenue Department continues in charge of Kumar Shri Bhabhutsinhji, with two Assistants and several Vahivatdars. The work of the Department was done satisfactorily. The task of preparing Butta Sanands was transferred to the Lekh Office in order to leave the Revenue Department much more time to look after their other duties. The preparation of these Sanands is likely to take a considerable time, as the officers have to verify every detail concerning the cultivators' holdings before Sanands are issued.

Land Revenue.

4. The collection of the Land Revenue is conducted on the time-honoured system of "Bhagbatai," except for the villages of Khakharala, Bhavanigadh and Isadra Patti, which pay a nominal "Udhad" in lieu of "Vajevera" and other dues. The grant of a permanent tenancy, or the introduction of the Butta system, three years ago, has convinced the cultivators that they have a personal interest in the improvement of their holdings and has thus encouraged them to raise the standard of cultivation, to the benefit of themselves as well as of the State. The system also gives cultivators facilities for the alienation of their lands, and its attractiveness has been proved by the large influx of new cultivators who have come to reside within the limits of the State, thus increasing the area under cultivation. This influx was so considerable that the State was able to establish two new villages. During the year 5 holdings were transferred by their holders to other cultivators.

Agriculture.

5. The following table shows the extent of (*a*) cultivated, (*b*) irrigated and (*c*) uncultivated land during the last 5 years :—

Nature of land.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Remarks.
(*a*) Cultivated	6,342	6,394	6,495	6,525	6,536	Santies.
(*b*) Irrigated	1,794	3,850	2,384	2,188	2,375	Acres.
(*c*) Uncultivated ...	25,182	21,663	21,000	19,963	19,769	„

The Statement below gives comparative details of the cultivated area, with the crops grown, in acres :—

No.	Mahals.	Samvat 1970.						Samvat 1969.					
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Mue, Adad, &c.	Til seeds.	Wheat	Cotton.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Mue, Adad, &c.	Til seeds.	Wheat	Cotton.
1	Halvad ...	18,224	26,683	3,631	714	175	44,285	19,314	25,257	3,518	1,243	157	41,878
2	Seetapur ...	9,315	14,618	1,413	148	174	34,638	8,661	13,138	1,165	255	50	30,793
3	Methan ...	6,391	9,176	692	365	7	22,371	5,464	7,822	312	269	5	25,349
4	Charadva ...	5,422	7,934	2,859	716	245	15,918	4,075	7,676	1,400	382	108	13,759
5	Umarda ...	1,888	5,336	2,195	1,542	388	7,019	1,928	3,562	2,344	1,115	349	7,062
6	Panchkoshi...	7,465	10,521	6,140	3,165	115	25,495	7,584	10,247	589	3,523	125	22,366
	Total...	48,705	54,268	11,364	6,650	1,104	1,49,726	47,026	67,702	9,388	7,187	744	1,40,807

Cotton Cultivation.

6. It is again very satisfactory to be able to place on record that the greater part of the arable land in the State is devoted to the production of cotton. The area actually under cultivation during the year reached the substantial total of 1,49,726 acres, as compared with 1,40,807 acres in the previous year. This rapid increase in the growth of cotton is due to the fact that there is an extremely good market for the Dhrangadhra staple, and that it is much more profitable to the cultivator than other crops. The State also systematically encourages the cultivation of cotton, as it enriches the cultivator, and takes special measures to maintain the character of Dhrangadhra cotton, which has a reputation for high quality, both for spinning and weaving. The admixture of cotton is strictly prohibited, and Vagadia, Kanvi, and Cambodian are the only varieties that are allowed to be sown. Of these Vagadia is most favoured by the cultivators and forms the bulk of the output.

Live-stock.

7. The number of agricultural live-stock rose to 17,343 from 17,156 in 1913-14. The number of wells has remained stationary.

Tagavi

8. The loans advanced to tenants and others amounted to Rs. 14,690-6-4½ as against Rs. 13,272 during the preceding year.

Agricultural Bank.

9. These Tagavi loans are advanced from the State Treasury. The rate of interest charged is fixed at 6 per cent., and the cultivators are granted easy terms of repayment. The loans are only advanced for the purchase of agricultural stock or implements ; in no case are such loans advanced for the celebration of marriages or funeral obsequies. The usefulness of the loans is further augmented by authorizing the Vahivatdars in charge of the Mahals to make advances in cases of necessity without referring to the superior authorities.

Umerda Mahal

10. The cultivators of Umerda Mahal being heavily indebted to the State, it was considered necessary thoroughly to examine their accounts and to place them in a sound economic condition. For this purpose His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb and myself undertook a tour of ten days in the Mahal and personally inquired into the state of the cultivators' indebtedness. These debts were incurred during the famine of 1911-12 and in many cases it was

found that the Tagavi advanced exceeded their wants. His Highness settled the question by remitting interest altogether, by remitting 20 per cent. of the principal, and after granting these remissions fixing easy instalments, without any interest, for the recovery of the outstandings. These concessions considerably lightened the burden on the cultivators and it is a matter of great satisfaction to note that nearly 90 per cent. of the instalments due were paid during the cotton season.

Uncultivated Land.

11. Such generous concessions further enabled the cultivators to hold more land, and during the year nearly 65 acres of waste were put under the plough. Steps are being taken further to reduce the area of uncultivated land, which is more or less of an inferior class of soil.

Forest Department.

12. His Highness having found it necessary to develop the Forest branch of the Revenue Department the year before last, has now placed it in sole charge of the junior Revenue Assistant who is the Superintendent of the State Bids and Forests. He is also instructed to preserve and as far as possible to increase the growth of trees in the State forests. With the grant of the Butta system the cultivators have been given the right of selling dead trees, and hence they are growing many trees on their own land.

Wantas.

13. Mr. Jiwanlal M. Shukla, B.A., LL.B., continues to be special Vakil to safeguard the interests of the State in the Vantas situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Estate of Minors.

14. At the close of the year there were three estates under the Court of Wards.

Revenue Survey.

15. The Surveyors employed in the Revenue Department were profitably used in supervising the erection and repair of new and old bundhs or embankments, in addition to surveying lands in the villages of Sundergadh, Anandgadh, Bhechada, Malvan, and Dhrangadhra proper.

Kuda Salt-Works.

16. The Salt Works belonging to the State situated at Kuda produced Ghassia Salt sufficient for the internal requirements of the State proper, and for those of some of the neighbouring States. The revenue from this source tends to decline every year for want of good transport facilities between the Salt Works and Dhrangadhra station, and owing to the high cost of cart hire and other restrictions. The total revenue realised amounted to Rs. 2,427-7-10, exclusive of Rs. 7,000 received from the Paramount Power annually as compensation. This year a subject of the State has come forward to experiment with the waste water of the salt works for the manufacture of magnesium chloride. His endeavours have met with some success ; but the final results will depend upon the quality and the demand for the chemical, which prior to the war was very largely imported from Germany by spinning and weaving mills for sizing purposes.

Horticulture.

17. The State maintains the following gardens and places of public resort and recreation :—

1. Ma Saheb's Garden.
2. Jaswant Bagh.
3. Moti Bagh.
4. Bagicha at Charadva.
5. Ghanshyamsinhji Club at Dhrangadhra.

The total expense, exclusive of the last named institution, amounted to Rs. 14,539-4-10. These gardens are now in sole charge of an agricultural officer.

State Paddock.

18. Horse-breeding in the State Paddock was continued. The number of stallions in the Paddock was five, three Arabs and two Kathis. One Kathi stallion died. 15 mares belonging to various departments of the State and 36 mares belonging to private individuals were covered in order to encourage and revive horse-breeding.

There are at present 8 brood mares in the Paddock and the mares belonging to other State Departments were covered and used for breeding purposes. The young stock at present in the Paddock numbers 18, consisting of 10 colts and 8 fillies. The Paddock Superintendent issued 4 colts and 2 fillies to His Highness' private stables.

The Paddock cost the State Rs. 7,200 during the year.

A new post was created and a qualified man was appointed as "Junior Veterinary Surgeon." The duties of the senior and junior Veterinary Surgeons were divided and the Senior Veterinary Surgeon was in a position to go to the villages of Rajcharadi, Mathak, Ghanshyamgadh, Bai-Sahebgadh, Kankavati, Ajitgadh, Rajpur, Dudapur, and Manpur, where there were outbreaks of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, etc., amongst the cattle. Orders were issued to the Revenue and Police Departments to notify any outbreak of disease amongst cattle to the Senior Veterinary Surgeon so as to enable him to visit the scene of such outbreak with the necessary medicines and appliances.

The Veterinary Dispensary in Dhrangadhra treated 456 State animals and 43 private animals. The treatment of private animals is free of charge throughout the State.

Visits to the State Paddock.

19. The Paddock was visited by Major Hunt of the Remount Department, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, and the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

Appendix II gives the list of the Laws and Rules in force in the State. The following rules and enactments were passed during the year :—

(1) The Gambling Act.
(2) The Official Secret Act.
(3) Rules and Regulations regarding surveillance over bad characters.

With a view to revise and amend, if necessary, the existing laws and regulations now followed in the State, the Judicial Assistant was given assistance in the person of Mr. Hargovind Jeybhai Bhatt, B.A., LL.B.

With this, he will revise and remodel all the existing laws and regulations, in conformity with those now in force in British India, and enactments so revised and newly framed will find place in a newly codified edition. The Factory Act, the Probate Act, the Treasure Trove Act and the Religious Endowments Act have been submitted to His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb for favour of sanction.

Military.

2. The State Military forces consist of Lancers, Artillery, Band and Police. The infantry was merged into the Police force immediately after His Highness' accession to the Gadi.

(a) Lancers.

3. The State Lancers consist of 75 officers and troopers under the command of the Senior A.D.C., K. S. Doongersinhji. Ordinarily they serve as escorts and Huzur guards and help the police in patrolling duties. They are also utilized in guarding the State frontiers against the inroads of outlaws and dacoits. The arms carried by the Lancers are muzzle-loading rifles, cavalry regulation swords and lances.

The horses provided for the Lancers are black Walers, and all of them were kept in excellent condition owing to the keen interest taken therein by His Highness personally. Hence the State was in a position to place at the disposal of the British Government 36 good horses in connection with the War.

(b) Artillery.

4. The sanctioned strength of the artillery force, including officers, is thirty ; but for want of suitable recruits the strength of the Force was 19 at the end of the year. The State owns a horse battery of four guns of modern pattern and the men are armed with muzzle-loading carbines and swords. The unit is utilized in furnishing a guard at the Palace and at the artillery head-quarters, over and above the ordinary duties of firing salutes and time guns. Recruitment in this unit is confined to the sturdy race of Sindhis residing in the village of Tikkar in the State. The horses provided for the guns and officers number 18 and are all black Walers. Some of these horses were selected by Major Hunt for the purposes of service in the War.

(c) State Band.

5. The sanctioned strength of the State Band is 27 men, including the Bandmaster. The Bandsmen are recruited chiefly from Goanese and local Mahomedans, and there was no vacancy at the end of the year. The Band is attached to the State Police and continues its usefulness under Mr. Pinto, the Bandmaster. His Highness has been pleased to order the Band to play at various resorts in and outside the capital, thus affording entertainment to the public.

(d) Police.

6. His Highness by his personal knowledge has placed the Police department on a very sound basis. The Force under the control of K. S. Natwarsinhji, Commissioner of Police, has maintained a high standard of efficiency and consists of :—

(1) One Superintendent (vacant).
(2) One Assistant Superintendent.
(3) One Headquarters Inspector.
(4) Six Chief Constables.

(5) 303 Constables and Head Constables.

(6) 40 Mounted Sawars.

(7) 12 Camel Sawars.

(8) 77 Police Patels.

(9) 300 Pagis and Pasaitas.

This force is divided into different detachments according to the exigencies of the service and local requirements. Recruitment in the regular police is confined as far as practicable to the subjects of the State and efforts are being made to secure a literate personnel. In spite of the good emoluments offered by the State, many policemen left the service, either by resignation or by desertion. This occurred immediately after the outbreak of War.

The task of recruiting the village police with a better class of men presents unusual difficulty on account of the high wages of labour prevailing, although the State raised the pay in all the grades by one rupee.

The Mounted Sawars (Horse and Camel) are composed entirely of Sepoys from Halvad, known as "Miran," and at the close of the year there was only one vacancy in this unit.

The arms possessed by the foot and the mounted police are the same as last year. They are kept in good condition.

This year improvements were made in the shooting capacity of the regular police by frequent ball-practice at the rifle range recently established by the Commissioner.

Efforts are being made, under the supervision of the Headquarters Inspector, to give an elementary legal training and instruction in Police duties. An examination of Chief Constables in Police Law was held with the result that four of the Chief Constables were successful. The drill was good.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 65,568 as against Rs. 69,852 in the preceding year.

Beyond the ordinary duties of detection of crime and collection and communication of information and intelligence, the police force is utilized in furnishing guards at the Palace, jail, lock-ups and treasuries.

Police Work.

7. Appendix V gives the number of offences reported, persons arrested, accused sent up for trial, number of convictions obtained, and discharges and acquittals made. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage of convictions to those sent up for trial was 73·4 against 53·3 in the preceding year.

Property stolen.

8. The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 1,809, as against Rs. 1,854 last year; and the property recovered was Rs. 669 as against Rs. 859 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 37 as against 46. The steady decline in the value of the property alleged to have been stolen is due to better supervision and to the comparatively prosperous character of the year.

Crimes.

9. Particulars of crimes committed, detected, and punished are given in Appendix VII. Of the total number of reported crimes, 90 were cognizable as against 106 in the preceding year. Out of the number of cognizable offences, 2 related to murders, 1 to robbery, 36 were due to thefts of various kinds, 21 to criminal breaches of trust, 4 to grievous hurt with or without dangerous weapons and the rest were miscellaneous offences of a minor nature.

Judiciary. Courts.

10. The Huzur Court presided over by His Highness is the final and the highest tribunal of Civil and Criminal justice in the State. Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B., is in charge of this Court as Judicial Assistant.

11. The Sessions and Civil Court presided over by Mr. Amritlal T. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., as Sar Nyayadhish, has on the original civil side jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 5,000 and Small Causes Court powers over money suits up to Rs. 50 in the Panchkoshi Mahal. On the criminal side it has full Sessions powers as also the disciplinary jurisdiction of the District Magistrate. In addition it exercises Appellate Jurisdiction over all the subordinate courts, civil and criminal.

12. The subordinate Courts are those of the Munsiffs and Magistrates combined in the designations of Nyayadhishes and Thandars as under :—

One of the Courts of Dhrangadhra consists of a Munsiff taking cognizance of suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000 and is presided over by Mr. Balubhai N. Patwari, District Pleader, and the Court is known as the "Diwani Nyayadhish Court". This year this Court was given the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge to hear suits up to Rs. 25. The other Court is that of the Fozdari Nyayadhish presided over by Mr. Harjiwan Shamji, a District Pleader, and exercises the jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate.

Mr. Manilal D. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., is in charge of the Court at Halvad exercising jurisdiction in civil matters over suits up to the value of Rs. 3,000 and in criminal matters the full powers of a First Class Magistrate. The civil work at the Charadva Mahal was this year transferred to the Halvad Court. This Court was authorized this year to hear and dispose of suits up to the value of Rs. 25 as a Small Cause Court Judge.

The services of Mr. Manilal V. Kothari, having been dispensed with, Mr. Amritlal D. Kothari was placed in charge of the Seetapur Court and was invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate ; he hears suits up to the value of Rs. 500.

Besides these, there are two minor Courts of Thandars, one at Charadva and another at Umarda, the former exercising the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate only and the latter hearing suits also up to the value of Rs. 250 over and above the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

13. The departmental powers of the above-mentioned Nyayadhish and Thandars are defined by Huzur Hukam No. 121, dated 9th July 1912. They

are all directly subordinate to the Sar Nyayadhish and through and with him are under the control of the Huzur Court, to which statements of their work are regularly submitted and checked.

14. Appendix VIII contains a statement showing the number of offences reported to and dealt with by the Criminal Courts.

It will be seen therefrom that these Courts tried 448 persons in connection with 442 offences; of these 129 were convicted, 23 acquitted, 266 discharged, and 9 were referred to the higher Courts. Of the convicts none was transported for life and 65 were only fined. In appeal, the sentences of 21 persons were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

15. Appendices X, XI, XII deal with the work of Civil Courts, showing the nature, value and disposal of Original Suits, results in appeals and number of applications for execution of decrees, with their results. The total number of suits, applications and appeals filed during the year under report, together with the balance of the previous year, comes to 1,983. Of these, 1,065 suits, 527 applications and 51 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 340 on the file for next year.

Registration.

16. It will be seen from Appendix XV that 456 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,03,264-8-0 were registered during the year, realizing a sum of Rs. 3,926-13-3½ as against Rs. 3,325-4-2½ in the preceding year.

Extradition.

17. Three persons were extradited through the Agency for trial; all were tried, one was convicted, and one was discharged and one is awaiting trial. Some States prefer to have direct dealings with this State; accordingly 5 persons were extradited direct from States concerned, and all of them were convicted.

Rajya Prakarani, Bhayati and Settlement Court.

18. Mr. Popatlal Shivlal Patel, B.A., LL.B., is in charge of this Court. There were in the beginning of the year 9 cases on the file, 18 more were instituted, 14 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13. The Judge of the Bhayati Court also inspects boundary pillars and attends to the numbering and re-adjusting of the same, with the help of surveyors.

Jail.

19. There is one central jail at Dhrangadhra and there are four lock-ups, one each at Halvad, Seetapur, Charadva and Umarda. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Dhrangadhra Jail. The general health of prisoners in the jail was satisfactory. There was no death and no serious illness. The total number of prisoners in the jail and in the lock-ups was 87, as against 88 in the preceding year. The weaving class opened last year for carpets and cotton tape for the benefit of prisoners was continued, and turned out carpets and cotton tape of the value of Rs. 625. The lock-ups are intended for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 15 days.

CHAPTER IV.

Production, Distribution and Finance.

Rainfall.

In Appendix XVII is tabulated a regular statement showing the rainfall during the year and the following comparative statement shows the rainfall during the last five years :—

Years.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Inches	22·36	3·38	23·64	24·90	29·75

During the year we were most fortunate in having seasonable rains. The rainfall was in excess of the normal and was fairly well distributed. The cultivators for the last few years having realized bumper cotton crops went in for sowing more cotton than usual ; thus we had a good cotton crop this year in place of the irrigated crops of the preceding year.

Prices and Wages.

2. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of staple food grains during the year. The following were the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour :—

(1) Skilled labour—

Masons, 1 rupee to 1¼ rupee per day.

Carpenters, 1 rupee to 1¼ rupee per day.

Sawyers, 14 annas to 1 rupee per day.

Bricklayers, 14 annas to 1 rupee per day.

(2) Unskilled labour—

Males 8 annas to 10 annas per day.

Females 6 annas to 7 annas per day.

Skilled and unskilled labourers are very much in demand and hence great difficulty is experienced in supplying the wants of the State in this direction. A large number of labourers had to be imported from Marwar, Khandesh, Kutch, the Punjab and the adjoining States to cope with the work of railway extension, etc. From this it will be evident that the labour problem continues to a be serious one, and the time may come when the problem in India, as a whole, will have to be seriously faced and solved. But at present the question, though acute in itself, falls into insignificance before the many wider and broader issues brought about by the great European War.

3. Although the Jhalawad Bank has been closed for the last two years, merchants and others who require loans for the purposes of commerce and industry are accommodated with money and financed by the State Treasury Officer and Accountant-General without interest for certain specified objects and with a fair rate of interest generally.

The Agricultural Bank serves a most useful purpose in supplying the monetary needs of agriculturists at a very low rate of interest. During the

year under report advances to the extent of Rs. 14,690 were made for the purchase of bullocks, seed and other agricultural requisites.

Trade.

4. The price of cotton, the principal article of trade, fell in a most alarming manner immediately after the outbreak of the war, and the State made all possible efforts to arrest it by making large advances to traders to maintain confidence and credit, which were otherwise fast disappearing. It is, however, a matter of great gratification that prices in the cotton market rose simultaneously with the advent of the new crop and normal conditions thereafter prevailed.

The total value of imports into the city of Dhrangadhra during the year was Rs. 13,80,750 as against Rs. 12,72,496 in the preceding year ; the exports amounted to Rs. 48,85,457 as against Rs. 49,85,557. The slight decrease in the export trade was due to the constant variations in the prices of the principal article of export, *viz.*, cotton. The appreciable increase in the import trade was mainly due to the larger demand for ghee, wheat, rice, cloth, silk, tobacco, sugar and timber.

Manufactures and Industries.

5. Amongst the most important manufactures of the State are stone-ware filters, stone utensils, and grinding mills ; several classes of metal-work, which are exported in large quantities ; stone for building purposes and lime concrete.

A considerable minor industry is the manufacture of fine snuff, which is highly appreciated outside the State.

This year the royalty on stone was reduced by 50 per cent. and special facilities are being afforded by the Dhrangadhra and Bhavnagar Railways for its transport. But the want of support on the part of B. B. & C. I. Railway in this respect is to be regretted.

During the war the prices of magnesium chloride, which is very largely used by the spinning and weaving mills in India for sizing purposes, rose to high level as the chemical used to be largely imported from Germany. A State subject carried out successful experiments at the State salt marshes at Kuda manufacturing magnesium chloride as a bye-product of salt from the waste water.

Factories.

6. A ginning factory with 52 gins and a cotton baling press were added to the already existing Sir Ajitsinhji and Sir Waghji Ginning Factories and the Ghanshyam Cotton Press at Dhrangadhra. The new cotton press was also named after His Highness the "Ghanshyam Cotton Press" and the new Ginning Factory was ordered by His Highness to bear the name of Dewan Mansinhji. These new factories were necessitated in order to meet the increasing demands of the cotton industry. The factories, including buildings and machinery, cost nearly Rs. 1,60,000 and were opened before a distinguished gathering on the 29th March 1915.

A small electric power plant was erected near the factories to light all the five factories in Dhrangadhra so as to minimise the danger of fires.

Three more elevated water storage tanks were erected to feed the hydrants in case of accidents, and a big well has been sunk near these factories

for a water supply. There were in consequence, in spite of large arrivals of cotton, very few outbreaks of fire in the State factories.

The ginning factories at Halvad and Seetapur continued to do good work. At Halvad an additional factory of 8 gins was added to meet the increasing demands of the cotton merchants.

The number of gins in the State ginning factories was 238 as against 178 in the preceding year.

Electric Installation.

7. The State owns its own electric power station where current is produced by two suction gas-engines. The power is supplied to the Palaces, to the "Lady Hardinge Institute," the "Ghanshyam Club," Guest-Houses, to the Municipality for street lighting and to officers and private individuals who desire to purchase it. More than two miles of main street are illuminated by incandescent electric lamps. One serious mishap, lasting for nearly a fortnight, occurred with one of the two dynamos.

The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 7,200 and the total cost of the plant was Rs. 1,09,000.

Telephones.

8. In addition to the 24 telephones now working in Dhrangadhra and in the Mahals, four new connections were made during the year, two in the ginning factories at Dhrangadhra, one at Seetapur and one at Devalia. The work of connecting the different villages with the telephone system was delayed in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining telephone wires owing to the war. The telephone system is in charge of the electric engineer Mr. Fida-Ally E. Goawalla.

Finance.

9. The financial year begins on the 1st of Kartic, according to the Hindu Samvat year, and ends on Divali day. Appendix XXII gives a statement of the receipts and disbursements during Samvat year 1970. From that it will be seen that this year opened with a balance of Rs. 16,856, to which were added during the year a sum of Rs. 20,99,792 from various sources of revenue. Deducting therefrom Rs. 19,29,420 on the debit side, including Peshkashi, Jortalbi, part-payment towards guaranteed and Government loans and discharge of other debts and the expenses of the Halvad Railway Extension, &c., there remains to be carried forward a balance of Rs. 1,87,228 in cash. From the finances of the current year, the State was in a position not only to set aside Rs. 1,50,000 towards the repayment of the Government and the Guaranteed loans, but to construct the Dhrangadhra-Halvad extension of the existing railway line.

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Medical Institutions.

During the year the following Institutions gave Medical Relief :—

1. The "Prince of Wales" Hospital at Dhrangadhra (for both Out-patients and In-patients).
2. The Prankunverba Zenana Establishment at Dhrangadhra (for both Out-patients and In-patients—the In-patients being for the present provided for in the Prince of Wales Hospital).

3. The Maconochie Dispensary at Dhrangadhra, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of which is in medical charge of the Central Jail at Dhrangadhra and of the State Police and other Forces also.
4. The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad.
5. The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Seetapur.
6. The Charadva Dispensary.
7. The Tikar Dispensary.
8. The Methan Dispensary.
9. The Wood Dispensary at Kuntalpur, subsequently removed to Umarda, which has a larger population and which is the Mahal town.

Medical Relief.

2. Medical relief is given gratis at State expense at all these institutions, and in-patients are only admitted to the " Prince of Wales " Hospital at Dhrangadhra. Those in-door patients who cannot afford the expenses of their stay for treatment at Dhrangadhra are fed and clothed at the expense of the State.

Personnel.

3. The State Medical Department continued under the able and single-minded direction of the veteran State Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Baria, who continues to give unabated satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

An additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon was added to the " Prince of Wales" Hospital Staff.

The Lady Doctor, Miss Ruth Dewaji, L.M. & S., though in charge of a newly-created Institution, is trying to popularize herself and her work by her assiduous and unwearying efforts.

All the other State Dispensaries were manned by qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Treatment.

4. During the year 243 in-patients, and 27,621 out-patients, making a total of 27,864 persons, were treated at the medical institutions. The figures show an increase of 32 in in-patients and 4,625 in out-patients. The increase is due to the fact that people prefer qualified treatment to that of unqualified quacks. The daily average attendance was 13·4 for in-patients and 412·2 for out-patients as against 14·4 and 375·8 respectively in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

5. The total cost under this head was Rs. 23,361-14-10 as against Rs. 19,381-10-7 in the preceding year, the increase being largely due to the better equipment of the new dispensaries with more instruments and an increase in the general stock of the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Public Health.

6. The public health generally was good. The chief diseases in order of frequency were malaria, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye, and ear diseases of the skin and diseases of the respiratory system.

For several years past, no cases of plague, cholera or any other epidemic have been known in the State. No cases of small-pox occurred during the year, though there were some cases of measles, where the patients do not resort to the western system of treatment.

Operations.

7. During the year 1,072 operations were performed, including 14 lithotomes and 4 litholopaxies for stone in the bladder and in 5 cases urethral calculi were extracted. Of the total number of operations performed 120 were major and 952 were minor, as against 90 major and 728 minor operations performed during the previous year. As regards cases of poisoning, 195 persons were treated as against 165 in the previous year. Out of the above total, there were 44 cases of snake-bites and 9 were cases of opium poisoning. The snake-bites show an increase of 14 over last year.

Vital Statistics.

8. As regards the vital statistics (shown in Appendix XXIV), there was during the year an increase of 211 births and a decrease of 111 deaths as compared with respective figures of the previous year. The registration work of births and deaths, as usual, was carried out by the Police Department.

Vaccination.

9. During the year 2,929 primary vaccinations and 8 re-vaccinations were performed, as against 2,895 and 37 respectively in the previous year. The ratio of successful vaccinations was 36·2 as against the same figure last year. The total cost was Rs. 1,018-11-1 as against Rs. 1,016-13-8 and the average cost of each successful case was Re. 0-5-8 as against Re. 0-5-7. There was not a single case of small-pox.

Students in schools were examined as during the previous years, and those who were found insufficiently protected by vaccination were re-vaccinated with the consent of their guardians.

Glycerinated calf lymph from the Government Vaccine Depôt at Belgaum was used during the cold months and out of 801 primary vaccinations with it, successful results were obtained in 778, and it is intended to give it a more extended trial during the other months of the year instead of the arm-to-arm vaccination hitherto in vogue, provided the preserved lymph gives as satisfactory results in other seasons as during the cold months of the year. (For details, see the following statement).

Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1914-15.

No.	Name of State.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Total Number of Villages.	Of the total number of Villages visited by			Number of Children.				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Small-pox.							Number of Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 population.	Cost.		Remarks.
							Total No. Vaccinated.		Number Inspected.			Number of Villages affected.	Number of Cases.								Total.	Per each successful case.	
				Vaccinators.	Inspectors.	Superintendents.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	By Inspectors.	By Superintendents.			Previously protected.			Previously unprotected.						
													Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.	Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.				
																					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Dhrangadhra ..	79,142	148	142	136	23	P. 2858 R. 8	22 0	2568	638	P. 97·5 R. 100	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	36·2	1,018 11 1	0 5 8	

Veterinary Department.

10. The Veterinary Hospital is in charge of Veterinary Surgeons, Dr. Akbarkhan and Dr. Samatsinh, both graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College. In this hospital all animals are treated free of charge. During the year 499 animals were treated as against 292 in the preceding year. These included 456 State and 43 private animals and are classed as under :—

315	Horses.
149	Cattle.
28	Dogs.
5	Goats.
1	Camel.
1	Mule.

Out of the total number of 499 animals, 416 animals were completely cured, 50 were relieved and 33 died while under treatment.

Four major and 14 minor operations were performed.

With the appointment of a Junior Veterinary Surgeon, the Senior Veterinary Surgeon was free to visit villages lying outside Dhrangadhra, where diseases amongst cattle were reported to have appeared, and he visited the villages of Rajcharadi Mathak, Ghanshyamgadh, Bai Sahebgadh, Rajpur, Ajitgadh, Kankavati, Dudapur and Manpur. The chief diseases reported to be frequent amongst cattle were rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, and stray cases of small-pox. The timely help rendered by the Veterinary Department, as well as the passing of strict orders for segregating infected cattle, have brought about satisfactory results.

The total cost of the Veterinary Department amounted to Rs. 2,198-5-0, as against Rs. 2,112-10-0, in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Instruction.

General.

.The Educational Department throughout the year remained in charge of Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B.A., S.T.C. It is needless to recapitulate year after year that free education is imparted in the State Schools, both primary and secondary. Over and above this, all possible encouragement to deserving scholars is offered by way of (1) boarding arrangements in Dhrangadhra for mofussil boys, (2) granting free use of books to poor and needy boys from the Poor Boys' Fund attached to the "Sir Ajitsinhji High School" and (3) granting of scholarships to high school and college boys.

Collegiate Education.

2. Collegiate education was encouraged by means of State Scholarships amounting to Rs. 65 per mensem, distributed as under :—

(*i*) One Scholar in the Senior B. A. Class, at Junagadh, getting Rs. 10 per month.

(*ii*) Three Scholars in the Intermediate Classes studying at Junagadh, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar getting each Rs. 10 monthly.

(*iii*) One Scholar in the first year's Class in Arts at Junagadh getting Rs. 15 monthly.

(*iv*) One Scholar studying in the 2nd year's Class at Sind Hyderabad Medical School getting Rs. 10 monthly.

Institutions—(*i*) State.

3. The State maintains one High School at Dhrangadhra, one Middle School teaching up to Standard V at Halvad ; two Anglo-Vernacular Schools teaching up to Standard III at Seetapur and Tikar ; one Anglo-Vernacular School teaching up to Standard II at Charadva ; 43 Vernacular Boys' Schools and 4 Kanya-Shallas (Girls' Schools). The increase of one Vernacular Boys' School over that of the last year was in consequence of the new school opened at Bhadreshi from 2nd April 1914.

(*ii*) Private.

4. Besides these, there are 6 Private Schools, 4 at Dhrangadhra and 2, at Halvad. Of these, one Urdu School at Dhrangadhra is recognized and is in receipt of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 monthly from the State.

Expenditure.

5. The total expenditure on public instruction, inclusive of the inspection establishment charges, original works and scholarships, amounted to Rs. 49,688 as against Rs. 25,472 in the preceding year. The following statement shows the classification of State schools and the number of pupils attending thereat during the year :—

Attendance

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School	1	374	
Bai Sahebba Middle School at Halvad	1	167	
Seetapur English School...	1	28	
Tikar do. do.	1	25	
Charadva do. do.	1	18	
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Seetapur and Tikar	4	875	
Village Schools for Boys...	39	1,125	
Girls' Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Seetapur and Tikar	4	417	
Total ...	52	3,029	

6. The following statement shows the number of students receiving education in the State Schools during the last five years :—

Class of Schools.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
English	342	414	476	568	612
Gujrati Boys	2,104	2,504	2,500	2,578	2,576
Girls	432	471	413	446	453
Total ...	2,918	3,389	3,389	3,592	3,641

Results.

7. The following comparative statement shows the results of the annual examinations for the last two years :—

Schools.	1914-15.			1913-14.		
	Present.	Passed.	Percentage.	Present.	Passed.	Percentage.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School...	292	127	43·5	282	141	50
Bai Sahebba Middle School.	136	44	32·3	127	51	40
Seetapur English School ...	23	8	34·78	16	9	56·2
Tikar English School ...	21	8	38·1	6	.....	43·7
Charadva English School ...	14	3	21·4	.....	.....	.....
Vernacular Girls' Schools exclusive of Infant Classes	187	159	85·02	184	131	71·2
Vernacular Boys' Schools exclusive of Infant Classes	1,370	1,110	81·02	1,416	1,098	77·5

"Sir Ajitsinhji High School," Dhrangadhra.

Staff.

8. The Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra, teaches up to the Matriculation standard and prepares boys for the Government School Final Examination and Drawing Examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Mr. Kripashankar D. Acharya, M.A., has been in charge of the High School throughout the year. Mr. Mohanlal R. Bhatt, B.A., 1st Assistant, was promoted to Rs. 75 per mensem from 1st August 1914.

The appointment of a mathematics graduate on the staff has supplied a much-felt want. The High School staff is sufficient for its present requirements, but with the introduction of the new science course in all the classes another science teacher will be required.

Attendants and Results.

There were 374 boys on the school register at the end of the year, the lowest class—Standard I—having 100 boys, and the highest class—Standard VII—32 boys; 11 students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination and 1 for the School Final Examination, held in November 1914, of whom 5 and 1 passed the respective tests. Out of the six students sent up for the supplementary Matriculation Examination held in March last, five were successful, which reflects great credit on the efficient teaching of Mr. Acharya and his staff. The school examination results were on the whole satisfactory.

First Aid Class.

The first aid class is conducted by Dr. Chhaganlal, Hospital Assistant, Prince of Wales Hospital, who instructs boys twice a week.

Drawing Class.

9. The Drawing Class fares well under Mr. Dalpatram H. Bhatt. Out of 6 students sent up in November 1914 for the 1st Grade Art Examination of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 5 passed, and out of 8 students sent up for the 2nd Grade, 4 passed. Three students appeared at the 2nd Grade supplementary examination held in March last, of whom 1 passed. The system of giving cash prizes to successful students is still in vogue and gives great encouragement to them.

School Library and Laboratory.

10. Two hundred and forty new books were added to the school library, making a total of 1,457. The new science room is complete and is being furnished with necessary materials. Work tables and cupboards are being prepared and will be supplied very shortly.

Physical and Moral Education.

11. Physical education and moral education are receiving due attention. The boys play cricket, football and hockey. The gymnasium shed will be roofed in so that boys practising gymnastics may be protected from wind and from the public gaze. Moral education is being developed by the introduction of suitable text books on moral subjects.

Hostel.

12. There are 14 boarders in the Sir Ajitsinhji High School Hostel, belonging to Viramgam, Muli, Gadhada, Halvad and other neighbouring places, and they are looked after by Mr. Manishanker N. Pancholi, the House Master, who lives on the premises.

Scholarships.

13. In addition to the scholarships of Rs. 65 monthly shown under para. 2 (Collegiate education), 3 other scholarships, each of Rs. 5 a month are awarded by the State to poor and needy boys learning in the local high school. Besides these, there are private scholarships from the Dewan, offered to Girasia students. Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt awards one scholarship to a Brahmin boy studying in the high school and there are various stipends and prizes awarded by the local Brahmin "Vidyottejak Mandal" to Brahmin students.

Middle Schools.

i. Halwad Middle School.

14. The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School at Halvad has been in charge of Mr. Kantishanker S. Oza, B.A., since the 30th June 1914 and is doing satisfactory work. There were 167 boys at the end of the year—Standards I and II each having 2 divisions.

ii. Other Middle Schools.

15. The English schools at Seetapur, Tikar and Charadwa are reported to be doing good work under their respective heads. The building for the Seetapur English school is almost complete and will be occupied shortly.

Primary Boys' Schools.

16. The primary boys' schools number 43, having 2,000 pupils on their registers. Two teachers died during the year, and one teacher, Chaku Dulabhram, retired from service from 14th February 1915 on pension.

Primary Girls' Schools.

17. The Girls' Schools are 4 in number, having 417 girls on their registers. There are 2 scholars under training at the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot, receiving State Scholarships of Rs. 10 and Rs. 7 respectively per month.

Public Libraries.

18. There are 4 Libraries in the State :—One the Jaswatsinhji Library at Dhrangadhra ; the second, the Maji Raj Ba Library at Halvad; the third, Anand-Kuverba Library at Seetapur ; and the fourth at Charadva. All these Libraries receive State aid in the form of fixed grants, while the establishment charges of the Dhrangadhra and Seetapur libraries are also defrayed by the State.

Jaswatsinhji Library in Dhrangadhra.

19. The Jaswatsinhji Library was removed to the "Lady Hardinge Institute Buildings," the informal opening of which was performed by Mrs. Sladen on the 2nd March 1915, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb was pleased to present to the library a set of artistic cupboards.

Its Constitution.

20. The Managing Committee was newly constituted, consisting of 4 members—2 official and 2 non-official with the Judicial Assistant as the President. This library subscribes to five dailies, six weeklies and seventeen magazines and periodicals.

Other Libraries.

21. The libraries at Halvad, Seetapur and Charadwa are doing good work and are much appreciated by the public.

CHAPTER VII.

Municipalities.

General.

There are three Municipalities in the State, at Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Seetapur, all financed by the State and placed under the direct management and control of State Officers.

1. Dhrangadhra Municipality.

2. The personnel of the Dhrangadhra Municipality consists of Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt, Judicial Assistant to His Highness, as President, Mr. Bapuji Jamsedji as Secretary, and Mr. Framji Cawasji Mody as Sanitary Inspector.

During the year an overseer with long experience of road making was appointed to help the Secretary in making and repairing new and old roads and this year a Surveyor was added to the Dhrangadhra Municipal Staff.

Street-Lighting.

3. The electrical department continued to give the Municipality light for the streets over an area of about 2 miles. 15 Aladdin Lamps of 500 and 1,000 candle power were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,707 for those important roads which electric current does not reach.

The small lanes and by-lanes of the town are still lighted with kerosine oil lamps.

City Survey.

4. The work of the Dhrangadhra city house survey was carried on by the Municipal President with the help of one Assistant and 3 Surveyors. The village survey is conducted by the Local Vahivatdars. During the year this department made 351 Lakhs (Ownership documents) for house-owners after inspecting the record of their rights.

Fires.

5. During the year, 5 fires broke out, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 1,700. The Municipal Staff was prompt on every occasion to extinguish the flames with the help of the Police and the Lancers.

Income and Expenditure.

6. The income of the Dhrangadhra Municipality was Rs. 4,162-1-1, whereas the budgetted expenditure was Rs. 23,000.

2. Halvad Municipality.

7. The Halvad Municipality works under the chairmanship of Mr. Manilal Dayalji Mehta, B.A., LL.B., local Nyayadhish, with a Secretary under him. The actual expenditure of this Municipality, exclusive of the salaries of the staff, rose from Rs. 1,178 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,000.

8. A new Municipality at Seetapur was instituted during the year with the local Nyayadhish as President. An annual grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by the State for the Municipality. 3. Sitapur-Municipality.

CHAPTER VIII.

Public Works.

During the year the following original works, and repairs, additions and alterations in the existing buildings were taken in hand by the State Public Works Departments :— New works.

(1) Sir Ajitsinhji High School.
(2) Zenana Hospital.
(3) New Record Room and the Court Houses at the Secretariat.
(4) New Press and Ginning Factory.
(5) Repairs at the Halvad Palace.
(6) Masaheb's Bungalow.
(7) Lady Hardinge Institute.
(8) New Station Machonchie Dispensary.
(9) New Seetapur School.
(10) New Telephone Exchange Office.
(11) Water storage reservoir at Masaheb's Bungalow.
(12) Reservoir for supplying water to the Ginning and Press Factories.
(13) Gin and Press Staff Quarters.
(14) Rebuilding a Culvert on the Seetapur Dhrangadhra road.
(15) New road from Halvad railway station to the town.
(16) Wood Hostel in the T. G. School, Wadhwan Civil Station.
(17) Fireproof grass storage sheds.
(18) Operation theatre in the Prince of Wales Hospital.
(19) Falku river bridge and embankment repairs.

2. Extensive repairs were carried out to most of the existing palaces and other public buildings in the State. Repairs.

3. The total expenditure sanctioned for the department during the year was budgetted at Rs. 1,77,450 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,00,165. The engineering department also designed and built the "New Ghanshyam Cotton Press" and "Dewan Mansinhji Cotton Ginning Factory" in Dhrangadhra at a total cost of Rs. 94,000 and made additions and alterations in the Halvad ginning factory. Expenditure.

4. During the year, the engineering department was more and more handicapped in its spending capacity owing to shortage of labour, which Shortage of Labour.

was considerably aggravated with the taking in hand of the Halvad Railway Extension. Steps were taken to import outside labour to meet the growing demands of the various State Departments and this process was, in a way, found to be satisfactory.

5. During the year it is satisfactory to note that most of the original works taken in hand were fully completed and handed over to the various departments for which the buildings were intended.

6. In order to facilitate His Highness' tours, a sum of Rs. 2,580 was expended on motor tracks.

7. The State Public Works Department remained under the direction of Mr. Harilal Vardhman Mody, B.A., L.C.E., who continued to give the same satisfaction as ever.

CHAPTER IX.

Railway.

Wadhwan-Dhrangadhra Section.

The Railway (21 Miles) between Wadhwan Junction and Dhrangadhra is owned by the Dhrangadhra State. This line was opened in the year 1898-99 in the time of His Highness, the Late Maharana Shri, Sir Mansinhji, great grand-father of the present Ruler. The working of the above line is entrusted to the Bhavnagar Railway on stipulated terms.

Earnings.

2. The gross earnings of the existing line during the financial year amounted to Rs. 1,15,044-10-9 as against Rs. 87,130-15-3 in the preceding year and the net earnings to Rs. 59,780-0-3 as against Rs. 42,642-3-11 in the preceding year.

Rolling Stock.

3. During the year, out of the 3 Saloons ordered by the State, two were completed and the remaining saloon was reported to be in a highly advanced state in the workshops at Bhavnagar.

The State also purchased twenty wagons of the open truck type to cope with the growing traffic in Dhrangadhra stone.

Quarry-Siding.

4. To develop the traffic and to popularize Dhrangadhra stone, an appreciable reduction was made in the royalty charged by the State on the export of stone, and to reduce the cost of carting from the quarries to the railway station a siding was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 53,696 and a travelling gantry was received for loading and unloading heavy blocks.

A goods-shed and a saloon-shed were also added to the Dhrangadhra station buildings during the year.

New Stations.

5. A flag station was opened at Dudhrej to provide facilities for the pilgrims to the shrine there and the opening of another similar station at Katuda is under contemplation.

Dhrangadhra Halvad Seetion

6. As reported in the last Administration Report, the extention of the Halvad Railway was taken in hand in May 1914, and the happy event was inaugurated with the laying of the foundation stone of the "Carter Bridge" by Col. Carter, the then Political Agent in the Jhalawad Prant, at my request, during your Highness' sojourn at Mahableshwar. The following speeches were delivered at the time of this interesting ceremony :—

Dewan Saheb's Speech on the 4th June 1914 :—

Speeches at the laying of Foundation Stone of "Carter Bridge."

COLONEL CARTER, MR. AND MRS. IZAT, KUMAR SAHEBS AND GENTLEMEN,—Pray allow me in the first place to welcome you, Colonel Carter, on behalf of His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, and to thank you most warmly for kindly consenting to allow your name to be associated with this River Bridge.

Before I request you, Sir, to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Carter Bridge, I would crave your indulgence if I take up a little of your time in giving you short account of the beginning and progress of the railway enterprise in this State. It was His Highness Sir Mansinhji, the great grand-father of the present Ruler, who first conceived the idea of having a railway line between Wadhwan Camp and Dhrangadhra in 1896 and he afterwards formulated his proposals to the Government who were pleased to accord their sanction to the construction of the existing Dhrangadhra Railway. The foundation stone of the existing Railway was laid by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the then Governor of Bombay, in December 1897, and the line was declared open for traffic in June 1898 by Colonel Hunter. At the time the existing line was opened, it was expected that the existing railway would yield an approximate revenue of 3 per cent. on the capital outlay, but now we find, thanks to the excellent and economical management, that the existing railway pays an interest of nearly 7 per cent. over and above giving very large facilities to the travelling public and the trade in general.

His Highness Sir Mansinhji thought of having some work of public utility constructed in the last Chhapania Famine and he as a pioneer of the railway enterprize in this State hit upon the idea of having an earthwork embankment made between Dhrangadhra and Halvad which was subsequently extended to Deolia, the town situated on the extreme limit of this State. He solicited the permission of the Government of India to construct the embankment and the Government of India were pleased to accord their sanction. Captain Money Shewen, R. E., whose services were kindly lent for this undertaking, surveyed the country and made an alignment for the existing embankment. The embankment was made from Dhrangadhra to Deolia and from Deolia to Malia, for having a broad-guage line, as at that time it was considered probable that Viramgam was to be linked up with Karachi by the existing system of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The project however fell through for certain reasons and His Highness Sir Mansinhji did not live long enough to see the Dhrangadhra Railway extended towards Halvad and Malia.

His present Highness felt the necessity of having a railway, after the Famine of 1911-12 and he thereupon approached Government at the close of

the year 1912 to have his present railway extended as far as Halvad and latterly to Malia, and thanks to the strong support given to His Highness' proposals by then Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant and by Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, the Government of India were pleased to sanction this extension in 1913.

The present State Railway being worked by the Bhavnagar Railway, it was considered desirable to entrust the construction of this extension to the Bhavnagar Railway management who were this year kindly authorized by the Bhavnagar State to take this work in hand and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Bhavnagar Darbar for acceding to our request.

Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Izat kindly took all the preliminary work in their hands and Mr. Izat in the absence of Mr. Wheeler as Manager and Executive Engineer, is eagerly and energetically trying to push forward the construction; and let us hope that he will have the line completed in good time for having it declared open at the hands of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who has kindly promised to visit Dhrangadhra next cold weather. It is a matter of great pride to us all that the construction work of the whole extension has been taken up by a resident of Halvad and a subject of his Highness, by name Mr. Prabhashanker, who has considerable experience of building railways and who, I hope, will expedite the work as far as possible.

It is also proposed to have a siding to the famous stone quarries near Dhrangadhra, because at present the cost of carting stone to the railway station from the quarries is quite prohibitive.

The Halvad railway is expected to give a very fair dividend, over and above the direct and the indirect advantages which the railway invariably brings in its train by the development of trade.

Without taking any further time I would now request you, on behalf of my master, His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, to kindly perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the "CARTER BRIDGE" which will be a lasting and tangible record of His Highness' warm regard and friendship for you.

Before I close, I should not fail to express my thanks to you, Sir, Mr. and Mrs. Izat, and other Gentlemen, for kindly gracing this occasion by their presence here to-day.

Colonel Carter's reply.

"DEWAN SAHEB, MR. AND MRS. IZAT, KUMAR SAHIBS AND GENTLEMEN,—It gives me great pleasure to be here to-day, at the request of His Highness the Raj Saheb to perform this interesting ceremony. I have listened with much interest to the Dewan Saheb's account of the origin and progress of railway enterprize in Dhrangadhra State. It is most satisfactory to know that His late Highness Sir Mansinhji's farsighted policy should have met with such happy results and that the existing railway yields on an average 7 per cent. instead of only 3 per cent. as originally expected.

I feel highly honoured in having my name associated with this—the first bridge on the new railway which, it is hoped, will do so much to develope the State and afford a convenient means of distribution for the produce of the interior. Many changes have taken place since I first came to Kathiawar fourteen years ago, but perhaps the most important is the spread of railway communication throughout the Province. Then the only existing railways were the lines from Rajkot to Veraval and Jamnagar, Bhavnagar to Wadhwan, Dhola to Porbander and the Morvi Railway.

Since then the Chiefs of Kathiawar have realized the great benefit to be derived from the construction of feeder railways and now branch lines are open from Shahpur to Batwa, Junagadh to Visavder, Sihor to Palitana, Dhasa to Kundla, Botad to Jasdan, and Khijadia to Gavadaka. So the province has now a network of railways and the whole country is being developed and opened up.

His Highness the Raj Saheb,whose genial presence we miss from among us to-day, is one of the most enlightened Chiefs, and since his accession to the Gadi the name of Dhrangadhra has stood for progress.

It would be out of place, I think to-day, for me to mention the many reforms and administrative measures for the good of the State and people that His Highness, with the help of his capable Diwan, has introduced. It is sufficient to say that His Highness has shown himself to be an efficient and able Ruler and one who has the interests of his State and people at heart.

The fact that the construction of this Railway is being undertaken by the Bhavnagar State Railway is an illustration of the excellent relations existing between His Highness and other Chiefs of Kathiawar. I feel sure that the work has been well placed in Mr. Izat's capable hands.

It is very satisfactory that the contractor Mr. Prabhashanker is a subject of His Highness and that fact alone should suffice to make him put forth his best work so that all may be ready for the opening ceremony by His Excellency the Governor next cold weather.

I wish all success and prosperity to His Highness the Raj Saheb and the Dhrangadhra State."

Mr. A. Izat, the then Railway Manager, earnestly took the work in hand with a view to have it finished by the middle of November so as to enable His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to declare the extension open during his winter tour in Kathiawar.

Mr. Izat however could not stay to see the completion of the line as he was called away on active service and the work was handed over to Mr. Blagrave, the Officiating Manager, and Mr. Izat (Junior) the Executive Engineer. Thanks to the united efforts of these officers the work was completed for passenger traffic by the end of February although goods trains were allowed to be run from the beginning of the present year.

Opening of the Halvad Railway.

8. The line was formally declared open by Mr. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, on the 3rd March 1915, when the following speeches were delivered in the presence of :—

Mrs. Sladen.
His Highness, Thakore Saheb of Morvi.
His Highness, Thakore Saheb of Limdi.
Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen.
Kumar Shri, Lagdhurji Saheb of Morvi.
Major and Mrs. Harold.
Col. Kilkelly.
Mr. Brown.
Mr. Hanson.
Mr. and Mrs. Blagrave.
Mr. Izat.
Mr. Cowie.
Mr. Orphandi.

It was declared open to the public for passenger traffic from 9th March 1915.

Speech of H. H. the Maharana Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra at the inauguration of the Halvad Extension of the Dhrangadhra State Railway, March 3, 1915.

MR. SLADEN, YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—My first pleasant task this morning is to welcome you to my capital on the auspicious occasion of the opening of the Halvad Extension of the Dhrangadhra State Railway, and to thank you for your ready response to my invitation. My thanks are especially due to Mr. and Mrs. Sladen for their presence here. As you all know, it was my cherished desire that His Excellency the Governor should inaugurate the new railway, which I believe will exercise a material influence in improving the condition of the people of the State, and Lord Willingdon had so far consented as to include a visit to Dhrangadhra in his programme for the cold weather. But the dislocation of all official plans brought about by the war compelled the abandonment of the visit ; whilst we all appreciate the cause, we deeply regret the result. We can find compensation however in the presence of the honoured representative of the Governor in Kathiawar, and I am particularly grateful to Mrs. Sladen for making the time to be present on the eve of her departure for England.

One of the pressing questions which confronts all responsible for the administration of India to-day is the protection of the country from the shock of drought. Now Dhrangadhra, like so many other parts of India, is and always must be mainly an agricultural State. Nor can we hope very largely to protect that agriculture against the consequences of an erratic rainfall by the construction of irrigation works, though we are steadily encouraging the sinking of wells. We are therefore thrown back on the improvement of communications, which allows the harvest of good seasons to be marketed economically and such local industries as are promising to grow, whilst at the same

time facilitating the relief of distress in years of drought and increasing the efficiency of the administration at all times. It was with these objects in view that my great-grandfather, His Highness Sir Mansinghji, conceived and executed the idea of a metre-gauge railway connecting Dhrangadhra with Wadhwan, thus placing the capital of the State in contact with the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Kathiawar system. This line was constructed in 1898 and on the average pays seven per cent. on the capital invested. But before this connection was made there were two alternatives before the State, each of which included the construction of a line to Malia. My great-grandfather was content, in the first instance, to complete the first link, but within a year of the opening of the line he realised so clearly the advantages of the railway that he resolved to carry out the extension planned in 1898 and ordered the construction of the necessary embankment from Dhrangadhra to Devlia as a famine work in 1900. Unfortunately death cut short these activities, and his successor, my honoured father, was so straitened by the effect of Chhapania—the disastrous famine of 1899-1900—on the finances of the State that the execution of the project had to await happier times. The value of the existing line and the necessity for its extension were brought vividly home to me during the famine of 1911. With railway facilities at Dhrangadhra and Sitapur it was much easier for the State to relieve the people and feed the cattle of these mahals than in the interior: hence the people of Halvad and Charadva approached me with a petition that the long-contemplated extension should be undertaken. Even then, owing to other and pressing financial calls, I could not meet their requirements as far as I could have wished : but I obtained the sanction of Government to an extension as far as Halvad and entrusted the work of construction to the Bhavnagar Railway Administration in April 1914.

The line we are now met to inaugurate runs from Dhrangadhra to Halvad, and is nearly twenty miles in length exclusive of the quarry-siding of about 2 miles. It is estimated to cost six lakhs of rupees, of which over five lakhs have actually been expended, and we hope that the total cost will be within the estimates. Financially, the enterprise is expected to be profitable investment inasmuch as Halvad is the old capital of the State and is now the second town in Dhrangadhra and the centre of a valuable cotton industry. Moreover, we hope through the agency of this line to develope the quarrying industry. Dhrangadhra stone is recognised as being hard and durable, and the exports will certainly increase through the cheapening of the cost of carriage, the reduction of the royalty and the lowering of the railway freight. We can, therefore, confidently expect a fair return on the capital invested. But even, if this is not forthcoming, I shall feel amply repaid by the knowledge that the line has added to the convenience and prosperity of my people and has increased their facilities for profitable trading. So convinced am I of the utility of the line that I still entertain the hope of seeing it prolonged to Malia, a further twenty-six miles, and I am confident that this is a work which the Agency and the Malia Taluka will facilitate.

My thanks are due, in a special degree, to those who have brought the work to the stage of completion. First to His Highness Sir Bhavsinghi of Bhavnagar,

who permitted his railway officers to superintend the construction and offered them every facility therefor. His friendly interest stimulated the activity of Mr. Izat, the then Manager of the Bhavnagar State Railway, who threw himself most energetically into the prosecution of the work. Owing to the scarcity of labour, arising from the war and other causes, we were often anxious lest the line should not be completed in time to move the current cotton crop, but his confidence and capacity dispelled all our fears. Mr. Izat had to leave in the middle of the work, in response to the demands of Military duty, and this carries our thoughts for a moment to the tremendous struggle in which the Empire is now engaged—a struggle in which we are proud to know that India is taking her full part and which, we are confident, will lead to an honourable and durable peace. It is a remarkable demonstration of the power of the British Empire and the protection afforded to every part by the British Navy, that in the midst of this world struggle we should be able calmly and peacefully to proceed with the execution of works of domestic importance like the railway. After the departure of Mr. Izat, the work was controlled by Messrs. Blagrave and Izat (Junior) who have pushed it rapidly to completion, their efforts having been zealously supported by Mr. Naoroji.

And now, Mr. Sladen, I ask you to open the Halvad Railway, not merely by formal declaration, but by starting the first train and passing it over the "Carter Bridge," the foundation stone of which was laid in May last by my old and valued friend, Colonel Carter. I do so with the assured knowledge that you are inaugurating a work which will add materially to the resources of the State and to the prosperity and convenience of its people.

Mr. Sladen's Reply.

YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The progress in Railway construction even in the comparatively short time since I came to the Province has been remarkable. There have been opened the Junagadh Bilkha Branch subsequently extended to Visavadar, Dhasa Kundla Branch, the extension of which to Mhowa and Port Albert-Victor has already received approval, the Khijadia Amreli Dhari Branch Line, and the Botad Jasdan Branch, and besides the extension to Mhowa and Port Albert-Victor, already mentioned, there are sanctioned the long delayed Dholka Ranpur connection and almost settled the important Veraval-Una Line. Considering the total area of Kathiawar, the above appears to be a record difficult to eclipse, and in addition Kathiawar Railways all seem to pay your Highness's own line to Dhrangadhra among them, I am interested to hear, in spite of the high proportion of the expenses of administration entailed by five different managements; five Managers, five Traffic Superintendents and so on, five sets of accounts, advices, etc., and five officers corresponding with one another. His Highness, I believe, does not contemplate the separation of his State line, and I congratulate him on having the Bhavnagar State Railway to construct and manage this Halvad Extension for him. It is not only the pioneer railway system in Kathiawar, but, I think, I may say without offence to any other management, that it still leads

the way. Whether the Halvad Extension will prove immediately remunerative in the sense of paying good interest on the cost of construction, time alone will show. I hope the expectation of a fair return will prove correct. That it will benefit the State indirectly is certain. The reduction in the cost of carriage of cotton alone will probably bring a considerable area of waste land under cultivation and the facility afforded to the export of Dhrangadhra stone may have far-reaching results. Apart from material advantages like these, which bring revenue into the State Treasury, the railways as His Highness has recognised in terms worthy of the Chief of a large State, will afford many conveniences to his people. Some 3 or 4 years ago a serious controversy was on foot anent the carrying to State factories for ginning cotton grown in State villages. His Highness at that time recognised that the convenience of his subjects was of more importance than the adherence to the old-fashioned idea of the State's interests being at stake, if the cotton were allowed to be ginned outside the State. In other directions too a spirit of conciliation has been apparent, and a sincere anxiety to strengthen the relations between the State and its subjects. Progress is assured where the State is administered on such enlightened principles, and the Dhrangadhra State affords a striking example of the truth of this statement.

It is very gratifying to find that the capital cost of the new portion of Railway, costing approximately 6 lakhs, has been financed out of available balances after making liberal provision for the liquidation of loans entailed by famine.

His Highness the Raj. Saheb is now about to take us to Halvad in the first passenger train that has been on new line; and I must not detain you too long. Halvad is a place which I shall always remember; my first Christmas in Kathiawar was spent there with His Highness; the palace built by Sir Ranmalsinhji is peculiarly attractive both from the picturesque position of the solid pile standing shear from the lake and from the decorative carving round the quadrangle inside; lastly there is at Halvad the capital founded over 400 years ago by Raj Rajodharji, a monument to Rajput bravery which is, I think, unique in Kathiawar. Nowhere else does one find the commemorative stones in such profusion, telling of the brides and wives who followed their lords to the pyre.

Those were days when every man tended his plough with his weapon at his side, when every village watch-tower was manned, and the call to arms was frequent and fighting was man's pride. Those days of internal strife have ended, and we are proud as Englishmen to have been the instruments by which milder means have been introduced for settling disputes and peace has been maintained for a hundred years.

But to-day when the Empire needs fighting men and India has sent her regiments to fight in the Empire's cause, when every week come accounts of the staunchness of these regiments and the heroism of individual sepoys and officers who have won distinction, does it not seem strange that the Rajputs of Kathiawar hang back? Does it not seem almost incredible to be

told as I was told a few days ago of women who drove their husbands and sons from the villages so that the recruiting parties should not have speech with them? How is one to kindle their imaginations, to bring home to them that it is their own forefathers who have done the great deeds recorded in history and on the pahalia stones outside their villages, to revivify the blood of these warriors which runs in their veins, and pursuade them that it is time they should bestir themselves, abandon their opium, and seize the opportunity of joining in the struggle, and of sharing in the victory which will weld every State closer with the Government and India closer with the British Empire!

Your Highness has referred very kindly in your speech to Mrs. Sladen and myself for which I thank you. I can assure you, it has given us both great pleasure to be here where we always receive such a cordial welcome. I had hoped, like you, that His Excellency Lord Willingdon would have opened this line, but since this could not be, I feel fortunate in having been here to take his place, and I congratulate you on its completion and all that it means to your State. I now declare it open along with the Carter Bridge over which we shall pass.

Speeches at the Banquet.

9. The following speeches were made by His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb on the 2nd March 1915 at the Banquet given at the Palace in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Sladen and other distinguished guests :—

The Royal Toast.

MR. SLADEN, YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—It is with feelings of profound loyalty and devotion that I rise to propose a toast dear to every true Indian heart—that of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India. Before he ascended the throne His Majesty prepared himself by study and world-wide travel for the responsibilities of his great office. Soon after his accession he crowned this work by visiting India to announce in person his coronation to his Indian people. That visit, marked by the very important developments in Indian polity proclaimed at Delhi, revealed to us not only His Majesty's virtues as a sagacious statesman and far-seeing monarch, but his intense love for his Indian people and his ardent care for their welfare. By the love for this country and trust in its people which have characterised all his actions he has drawn closer the bonds which link India with Great Britain, and strengthened the ties of allegiance and affection which bind Princes and People to his throne and person. We all know His Majesty's passionate attachment to the cause of peace, which he inherited from his illustrious father. But when peace with honour was made impossible in consequence of the aggression of German militarism, he led a truly united people into war. We in India felt the stimulating influence of his messages to the Empire and to India; we have been proud and happy to place ourselves and all our resources at his disposal for the successful prosecution of the war; and we rejoice that he has accepted the services of the Indian Princes and their forces, and thus given us an opportunity of showing our complete identity, in bad weather as in good, with the great Empire whose existence has thus been rudely challenged. And by his presence

with them in the field and his constant solicitude for the sick and wounded, His Majesty has shown his close sympathy with the Indian troops and his appreciation of their constancy and devotion. I venture to associate with this toast the embodiment of Imperial womanhood, Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who by his quiet and unostentatious service in the field has won a very warm place in our affections. It is, indeed, with a heart surcharged with emotion that I ask you to pledge with me the health of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to join with me in an earnest prayer to the Great God that complete success may crown the British Arms, so that under the ægis of the Crown the Empire may be led through war to greater peace, prosperity and freedom.

Toast of the Evening.

YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—I give you the toast of the guests of the evening, and ask you to join with me in wishing all health and happiness to our friends Mr. and Mrs. Sladen.

Nothing is more difficult than to say, in the presence of those we honour and admire, what we think of them. Perhaps then I may be excused if I escape from the difficulty by borrowing the words of one who had the best of titles to speak. Lord Sydenham, the immediate predecessor of Lord Willingdon in the Governorship of Bombay, once said that the qualities required of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar form a rare combination of winning manners and inspiring temperament. He must possess knowledge of many kinds, but he must not be too ready to apply it ; it is his to help, but not to enforce. Nothing could more fitly apply to our friend Mr. Sladen. In him the Chiefs of Kathiawar have found a helper and friend ; by his fairness and tact in dealing with the delicate questions which must come before the Agency he has endeared himself to all. In his social duties he has found an active coadjutor in Mrs. Sladen, whose kindness has won our affection, and has made the Residency at Rajkote delightful even to the most reserved of us. Mrs. Sladen is soon leaving Kathiawar for home, and I know you will join with me in wishing her *bon voyage*. I give you the toast of " Mr. and Mrs. Sladen."

Toast of the Guests.

The last toast which I have the pleasure of giving you is that of the Guests who have so kindly responded to my invitation and whose presence is so grateful to us. I most heartily welcome you all, Brother Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen, to my capital on such a happy occasion as the opening of an important extension to my State Railway. I shall always remember with gratitude and pleasure your presence here. Now I ask you to fill your glasses and drink the health of my guests.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous.

Stationery and Printing.

The stationery and printing charges for all the Departments of the State cost Rs. 12,624-5-0. This department was in charge of the Private Secretary.

Printing Press.

2. During the latter part of the year, the State purchased its own printing press plant, sufficient for its requirements, and it is now in full working order. The printing press is worked both by hand and electric power. The management is under the superintendence of the Private Secretary.

Anathasharam.

3. There is one Anathasharam in Dhrangadhra called the Sunderba Anathasharam named after His Highness's mother. The expenses are entirely defrayed by the State. This year the average number of inmates was 12 per day and the expenditure came to 0-3-9 per head. The helpless only are provided with boarding and lodging, while the poor and needy are given rations. This Anathasharam is managed by a Committee consisting of a President and five Members.

Club.

4. The Dhrangadhra Officers' Club started on the initiative of His Highness and patronized by him serves as a very useful centre for recreations to Officers after the day's hard work. His Highness and the State Officers meet here every evening. His Highness's personal influence at the Club is largely instrumental in cementing ties of friendship between all the State Officers. This Club is situated in a very healthy locality surrounded by the Jaswant Baug.

Public Recreations.

5. The Jaswant Baug and Ma Saheb's Garden, Mansar and Ranmalsar are places resorted to by the public for recreation purposes. In pursuance of His Highness' orders, the State band plays twice a week, on Saturdays and Wednesdays, in the Jaswant Baug and once a week, on Sundays, in the compound of the Shakti Matta Temple dedicated to the family goddess of the Ruling Dynasty.

CONCLUSION.

Before concluding this brief report of the administration of your Highness' State it gives me very great pleasure to express my heartfelt thanks to all the heads of the different Departments and other Officers who have worked so zealously and devotedly in discharging their duties and whose hearty and loyal co-operation has been largely instrumental in contributing to the smooth working of the administration of Your Highness' State.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhranyadhra State.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1915.

APPENDIX–I.

Names of High Officials in the Dhrangadhra State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1914–15.

Serial Number.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
1.	Azam Mansinhji Suratsinhji.	Dewan	1911 A. D.		
2.	K. S. Bhabhutsinhji.	Revenue Commissioner ...	1911 A. D.		
3.	K. S. Natwarsinhji.	Police Commissioner ...	1911 A. D.		
4.	Azam Darasha H. Baria, L.M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer ...	1882 A. D.		
5.	,, Manishanker G. Bhatt, B. A., L L.B. ...	Judicial Assistant	1911 ,,		
6.	,, Amritlal T. Mehta, B.A. .L L. B.	Sar Nyayadhish	1913 ,,		
7.	,, Pherozshow Merwanji.	Private Secretary	1907 ,,	1914	Invalided.
8.	,, Harilal V. Mody, B. A., L, C. E.	State Engineer	1912 ,,		
9.	,, Bhagwanji Anoopchand Mehta, B.A., L L.B.	Mukhya Vakil, Rajkot ...	1912 ,,	1914	Resigned.
10.	,, Gordhandas, H. Adalja.	Accountant General ...	1911 ,,	1914	Died on 8th March 1915.
11.	,, Chimanlal A. Mehta, B. A., S.T.C. ...	Educational Superintendent.	1911 ,,		
12.	Miss Ruth Dewaji, L.M. & S.	Lady Doctor in charge Shri Prankunverba Zenana Hospital	1913 ,,		

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1915.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–II.

List of Laws in force in the Dhrangadhra State.

Serial Number.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under Report.	Remarks.
1	The Civil Procedure Code	British Codes followed.	Nil.	
2	,, Criminal —Do—			
3	,, Indian Penal Code			
4	,, Contract Act	British Acts followed in spirit only.		
5	,, Evidence Act			
6	,, Specific Relief Act			
7	,, Courts fees Act			
8	,, Stamp Laws	Local Acts adopted to local requirements from British Indian Acts.		
9	,, Laws of Limitation			
10	,, Registration Act			
11	,, Rajasthanik Nyaya Prabandh			
12	,, Explosive substances Act			
13	,, Cattle Trespass Act 1913–14			
14	Public Performance Act 1913–14	——No——		
15	Rules to prevent mianas &c., ...	,,		
16	The Gambling Act...	,,	Yes	
17	The Official Secrets Act	,,	,,	
18	Rules and forms re–Surveillance &c., ...	,,	,,	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX—III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1914–15.

ARMS OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting Officers shown.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties. Died.	Casualties. Invalided.	Casualties. Discharged.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of Guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery	19	2	1	0	1	19	1	12 (6 Serviceable). (6 Unserviceable).	0	1	3	15	Rs. 3108–0–0	
Maharana's Own Lancers ...	68	4	0	4	9	59	1	0	0	5	13	41	„ 12900–0–0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1914–15.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.		Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		.....	Rs.									
Police Commissioner ...	1	.....	300									
Superintendent of Police. ...	1	.....	100									
Assistant Superintendent of Police.	1	.....	60									
Chief Constables. ...	6	First grade.....	47									
		Second ,,	37									
		Third ,,	32	Rs. 65568–0–0	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	164	147	
		Fourth ,,	25									
Foot Police. ...	303	First grade...	11									
		Second ,,	10									
		Third ,,	9									
Mounted Police. ...	40	First grade...	22									
		Second ,,	21									
		Third ,,	20									
Camel Sowars. ...	12	One grade ...	14									

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1915.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX-V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

Number.	State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused aquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (column 4)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial (column 5)		Remarks.
		1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadhra.....	106	90	119	113	118	109	63	83	50	25	52.9	73.4	~~52.9~~ 59.5	76·1 ~~73.4~~	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–VI.

Statement showing the Value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentages of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.			
Dhrangadhra	1854-9-3	1809-7-7	859-10-6	668-15-2½	46	37	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1915.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX-VII.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases, disposed of during the past year.	Number of persons disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.											Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & fine.								Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder, Rape, Breach of Trust, Hurt, Grievous hurt, Theft, Kidnapping, Suicide, Mischief etc., ...	58	384	442	239	229	448	129	4	12	4	44	65	...	129	289	...	...	36	12	4	4	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	21	9 Criminals sent to Upper Courts.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX-VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914-15.

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year 1913-14.	Brought to trial in 1914-15.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1913-14.	1914-15.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1913-14.	1914-15.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Criminal Courts ...	445	442	38	117	17	264	12	....	541	448	266	23	129	9	...	21	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applica-tions.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dhrangadhra ...	3	14	...	...	3	2	9	7	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present yeor.						Remarks.
	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and Compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
6	64	135	1049	1097	1113	1232	978	1065	135	167	Rs. 1,26,181–4–9½	6	1085	6	894	152	20	13	6	261	605	80	119	Rs. 96,321–8–9½	Y. m. d. 0 2 5	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1915.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX-XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees during the year 1914–15.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total-			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1913–14.	1914–15.		1913–14.	1914–15.	Value of present year.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Value of present year.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Value of present year.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
6	78	89	Rs. 8820-14-3	458	600	Rs. 67350-3-3	536	689	Rs. 1,55,601-1-6	447	527	Rs. 56522-5-5	89	162	99078 12 1 Rs. ~~99802-12-6~~	74	67	21	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1915.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year,		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirm-ed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compro-mised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	
	27	22	14	40	41	62	19	51	22	11	Rs. 1948–7–6	Rs. 5382–4–2	4	14	5	20	2	7	1	2	7	8	Y. m. d. 0–6–24	Y. m. d. 1–6–5	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1915.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX-XIII.

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914-15.

STATIONS.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks. (showing mortality among convicts in Jails).
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.				
									Rs. a. p.		
Dhrangadhra											
Halvad											
Seetapur	5	16	71	88	87	11.58	12.74	20	4934-0-6½	4.80	*Nil.*
Charadwa											
Umarda...											

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–XIV.

Statement of Registration of Documents in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrangadhra	379	456	273	311	86	115	7	10	...	...	13	20	379	456	Rs. 149519–0–6	Rs. 203264–8–0	...	...	...	...	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914-15.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
———	379	149519 0 6	3325 8 2½	456	203264 8 0	3926 13 3½	
Total	379	149519 0 6	3325 8 2½	456	203264 8 0	3926 13 3½	
Deduct—Expenditure.... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Net profit.	.....	.....	3325 8 2½	.....	.....	3926 13 3½	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1915.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1914.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1915.	Remarks.
		1913–14.	1914–15.		1913–14.	1914–15.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Dhrangadhra Municipality	.....	15000–0–0	23000–0–0	23000–0–0	15000–0–0	23000–0–0	.....	
Halvad Municipality ...	.....	1177–15–9	4000–0–0	4000–0–0	1177–15–9	4000–0–0	.....	
Seetapur Municipality ...	.....	.....	1000–0–0	1000–0–0	.....	1000–0–0	.....	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1915.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX–XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

STATE.	April 1914.	May 1914.	June 1914.	July 1914.	August 1914.	September 1914.	October 1914.	November 1914.	December 1914.	January 1915.	February 1915.	March 1915.	Total.	Past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Dhrangadhra ...	0 0	0 0	7 85	12 65	0 73	6 18	0 16	0 45	0 0	0 56	0 35	0 82	29 75	24 22 90	19 49	
Halvad	0 0	0 0	11 85	8 55	0 45	5 75	0 0	0 40	0 0	0 34	0 0	1 15	28 49	17 25	18 17	
Seetapur	0 0	0 10	5 80	7 62	0 34	6 78	0 58	0 9	0 0	0 15	0 13	0 28	21 87	20 94	17 82	
Charadwa	0 0	0 0	12 32	4 49	2 21	7 40	0 0	0 33	0 0	0 75	0 0	0 8	27 58	19 12		At these places new Dispensaries are opened in 1912.
Methan	0 0	0 0	6 35	8 26	0 0	2 93	0 18	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 50	20 22	19 72		
Tikar...	0 0	0 15	3 75	6 72	0 15	7 54	0 0	0 35	0 0	0 50	0 0	0 32	19 48	22 3		
Umarda	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 58	0 5	0 43	0 0	0 38	0 0	0 18	7 62	0 0		The Kuntalpur Wood Dispensary was transferred to Umerda in the month of October 1914.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XVIII.**

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914-15.

ARTICLES.	During March 1914. Per One Rupee.			During March 1915. Per One Rupee.			REMARKS.
	Mds.	Seers.	Tolas.	Mds.	Seers.	Tolas.	
Bajree	0	21	0	0	18	20	
Joowari	0	24	0	0	25	10	
Wheat	0	20	0	0	16	0	
Gram	0	24	0	0	19	0	
Rice	0	14	0	0	15	0	
Muth	0	26	0	0	26	0	
Mang	0	16	20	0	16	0	
Orried	0	19	20	0	17	20	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914–15.

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
Operation Hall ...	5,874 3 7	.....	5,874 3 7	...	...	...	5,874 3 7
High School... ...	.....	11,867 9 10	11,867 9 10	...	...	...	11,867 9 10
Zenana Hospital ...	19,994 15 4½	.....	19,994 15 4½	...	...	...	19,994 15 4½
Machonoche Dispensary.	4,674 11 2½	.....	4,674 11 2½	...	...	...	4,674 11 2½
Seetapur English School.	481 9 2	.....	481 9 2	...	...	...	481 9 2
Telephone Office ...	1,317 10 ½	.....	1,317 10 ½	...	...	...	1,317 10 ½
Grass Farja	3,400 3 1	.....	3,400 3 1	...	...	...	3,400 3 1
Masaheb's Palace, Sanitary, etc.	.....	8,292 5 4½	8,292 5 4½	...	...	...	8,292 5 4½
		3331 10 3½	3331 10 3½				3331 10 3½
Halvad Palace ...	.....	6,232 13 7½	6,232 13 7½	...	...	...	6,232 13 7½
Public Roads at Halvad.,	2,582 4 10	.....	2,582 4 10	...	...	...	2,582 4 10
Lady Hardinge Institute.	951 0 10½	.....	951 0 10½	...	...	...	951 0 10½
Secretariat	3,263 13 6½	.....	3,263 13 6½	...	...	...	3,263 13 6½
Furniture	2,555 0 3½	.....	2,555 0 3½	...	...	...	2,555 0 3½
Drawing materials, tiles for buildings, contingencies, etc.	10,446 4 8½	.....	10,446 4 8½	...	...	...	10,446 4 8½
Old Buildings ...	.....	14,898 11 5	14,898 11 5	...	...	...	14,898 11 5
Total ...	55,541 12 8½	44,623 2 6½	1,00,164 15 3	...	...	...	1,00,164 15 3

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1st *July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914-15.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Dhrangadhra State	1914-15	17,343	11,841	1,685	10,388	490	506	185	2,500	70,115	7,096	35	288	4,337	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXI.**

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914-15.

NAME OF STATE.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Dhrangadhra	1	3,875 0 0	1	6001 0 0	1	171 0 0	...	.....	3	10,047 0 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1914-15 (*Samvat Year* 1970).

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.
	Receipts.		
	Cash balance at the beginning of the year ...	16,856	
1	Revenue receipts	16,47,940	
2	Jamabandi from Bhayats, &c.	28,857	
3	Dhrangadhra State Railway	59,780	
4	Salt Revenue	9,427	
5	Stamps and Court Fees	5,621	
6	Judicial Courts	10,571	
7	Deshdan	2,04,403	
8	Customs, &c.	60,851	
9	Excise and other Receipts	30,447	
10	Recoveries of old dues	38,235	
11	Miscellaneous	3,660	
	Total ...		21,16,648
	Expenditure.		
1	Administration charges	2,42,541	
2	Raj Kutumb Allowances	97,738	
3	Medical Expenses	24,355	
4	Municipal Expenses	42,509	
5	Educational Expenses...	22,973	
6	Public Works Expenses	1,00,165	
7	Dharmada Expenses	24,293	
8	Peshkashi and Jortalbi	44,677	
9	General Falo, &c.	31,251	
10	Government and Guaranteed Loans... ...	1,50,000	
10	Travelling Expenses	8,337	
12	Raj-Kharaha Expenses	1,11,376	
13	Offices Sundry Expenses	44,965	
14.	Old debts discharged	29,142	
15	Marriage and other Expenses...	1,94,142	
16	Advances on Halvad Ry. account and to merchants	7,60,956	
			19,29,420
	Closing Balance ...		1,87,228
	Grand Total ...		21,16,648

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadhra State, during the year **1914-15.**

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
								Rs. a. p.		
1	The Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadhra, including Zenana Medical Department	11,279	243	163	58	4	18	17,416 10 6½	174·9	
2	Machonochie District, Dhrangadhra ...	1,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	938 7 8	36·6	
3	Halvad Dispensary	3,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319 12 0	57·2	
4	Seetapur do.	3,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092 8 0	43·1	
5	Charadva do.	1,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	796 2 10	22·6	
6	Methan do.	1,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	762 9 8½	34·3	
7	Tikar do.	3,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822 10 11	36·9	
8	Umerada do.	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 1 2	20·0	
	Total ...	27,621	243	163	58	4	18	23,361 14 10	425·6	

Huzur Office,
Dhrangadhra, 1*st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXIV.**

Vital Statistics of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914-15.

NAME OF STATE.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				REMARKS.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1913-14.	1914-15.			1913-14.	1914-15.			1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	
Dhrangadhra...	79,142 as per census of 1911.	2,537	2,748	211	.....	1,571	1,460	.....	111	32	34	19	18	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1*st July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1914-15.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1913-14.	1914-15.		1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1	Sir Ajitsinhji High School..	354	374							
1	1	Bai Saheb Ba Middle School, Halvad.	147	167							
1	1	Seetapur English School ...	28	28							
1	1	Tikar do. do. ...	28	25	2,158·84	2,259·29	25,566 0 0*	6,591 0 0	17,531 0 0†	49,688 0 0	
1	1	Charadva do. do. ...	11	18							
42	43	Vernacular Boys' Schools...	2,051	2,000							
4	4	Girls' Schools	405	417							

*This sum includes Rs. 702 paid as scholarships to College and High School students from State Funds and Rs. 167 paid from other sources

† This sum includes Rs. 172 paid as scholarships at the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot from State Funds.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 1st *July* 1915.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

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